CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID, POWDER & SOAPS

are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.

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57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester,

Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,009—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday 1893.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
† SIAM	3093	500	H. T. Weigheil	1st April.
B.L. ROME	5545	1270	A. B. Daniell	8th "
† ASSAM	3930	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday.
L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheil	29th "
B.L. VICTORIA	6288	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

22nd March — 19th April
5th April — 3rd May
" — 17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st April 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

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ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April 1893.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May "
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,280	350	9th June "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	P. Covacich	2,863	300	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 21, 1893.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF EDINBURGH"	Wm. Frame	3,230	11th April.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, Two berth Cabins on Deck, Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First-class passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th March 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th April 1893, at 5 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent.
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

[illegible] COLLECTED.

PROPE[illegible] SOLD ON COMMISSION.

[illegible], FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 25th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 26th March, at 11 a. m., or thereafter on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 22nd March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

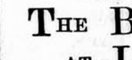
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,899 tons, on the 23rd March, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st March, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. R. B. KING, Hyderabad.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	4th April.
ARMENIA	3,393	W. C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	19th "
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,393	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, March 11, 1893.

HOMEWARD BOUND

WILL FIND EVERY REQUIREMENT.

THE BEST GOODS ONLY AT LOWEST PRICES.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | "THE NOTED TRAVELLERS, OUTFITTERS."

URGENTLY NEEDED.

BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.

CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,

VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.

CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home

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DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,

255, ARTHUR ROAD,

(Near the Railway Station)

CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bomb y. 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course; will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

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TODAR MAL.

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ARE AGENTS FOR

CHEAVIN'S FILTERS.

EACH FILTER is constructed on the most approved SANITARY Principles, and is arranged so as to be EASILY CLEANED or REFILLED by the Purchaser at very Small Cost; the Carbon is most powerful, removing all Organic Matter, and the Microbes and Bacteria so frequently the cause of Zymotic Diseases.

Water is the great carrier of the Infective Germs. It is the Water to which we must look.—*Lancet.*

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ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING :—

INVALID'S PORT.	OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
OLD CRUSTED PORT.	RARE OLD COGNAC.
LA-TORRE SHERRY.	SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
AMONTILLADO A. 1	"PALL MALL" WHISKY.
DINNER SHERRY.	NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
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BORDEAUX WINES.	ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,

OLD CLUB HOUSE: RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

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ALTERATIVE POWDER.	For Indigestion, Skin Eruptions, Debility, and Loss of Appetite. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.
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SHERRIES— FROM GONZALEZ BYASS & Co.	Rs.	a.
GIBRALTAR Per Doz.	18	0
PALE DINNER "	22	8
DRY FINO "	24	0
VINO DE PASTO "	26	0
MANZANILLA "	30	0
AMOROSO "	30	0
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MARSALA "	17	8
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SPANISH, an agreeable Wine, Per Doz.	18 0	10 0
DESSERT, full fruity flavour ... "	26 0	14 0
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SAINT RAPHAEL Wine, invaluable as a Tonic ... "	23 0	...

N.B.—Owing to fall in Exchange, the above Prices will be charged 10 Per Cent. extra.

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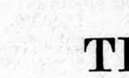
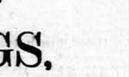


BEST LONDON MADE.



STOUT BEST JAPANNED OVERLAND TRUNKS, IRON BOUND, Copper-rivetted. A very durable Article.

Inches	30,	33.	36.
Rupees	30,	33,	36.

BEST DULL CANVAS, fitted with Tray. Superior Article.

Inches	30,	33,	36.
Rupees	35,	39,	41.

LADIES' TRUNKS, BEST DULL CANVAS, bound Leather with folding division, for Millinery, moveable Tray for Linen, &c., &c.

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THE "SERVICE" or TROOPER, extra wide and low, to go under seat or berth, best quality.

Inches	30,	33,	36.
Rupees	40,	45,	50.

THE GLADSTONE BAG, best black Ox-Hide with straps all round, the registered spring, double action locks, made specially for Travellers crossing the Continent.

Inches	18,	20,	22,	24,	26.
Rupees	33,	36,	39,	44,	50.

THE same Bag, made of Best Stained Brown Ox-Hide, Lined Leather.

Inches	18,	20,	22,	24,	26.
Rupees	33,	36,	39,	44,	50.

ALWAYS on hand Solid Linen Bags, Cash or Courier Bags, Old Kit Bags, Solid Leather Portmanteaus, Air tight Cases, Hold-Alls, Valises, &c., &c.

Deck Chairs, Immense Choice, From Rs. 2-8.

THORPE & CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

APPROVED WATCHES.

CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
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CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
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For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

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NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS AND DRY PLATES OF ALL SIZES

JUST RECEIVED PER P. & O. STEAMER "SUTLEJ."

Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.

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ARTISTS' COLOURS, Oil Tubes, from As. 4; Water Colour Tubes, Cakes or Pans, from As. 5; Sables, Mediums, &c., at low prices. Prices on Application.

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20,000 RS. REWARD!

IT is not generally known that Glycerine, Molasses and other Saccharine and Colouring Matters are largely used in TOBACCOS manufactured for importation into INDIA.

Their use altogether DESTROYS any flavour the Tobacco may possess, and most effectually hides any deficiency of a naturally poor quality; or the bad curing of the Leaf.

We guarantee that OUR TOBACCOS contain none of the above mentioned ADULTERATIONS, and we offer the above reward to anyone who can prove the contrary.

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OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL TOBACCO FOR CIGARETTES IS PURE AND UNRIVALLED.

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The True and Natural Principle of Clothing.—The "Lancet."

SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS, AND BANIANS.

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WARMTH WITH LIGHTNESS.

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FOR Heavy BLANKETING SUITS for the Hills and the Cold Season; for Serge Suits for the Rains; for light Cotton Sheets for the Hot Weather, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Samples free on Application.

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OPEN EVERY EVENING.
A MOST FASCINATING ENTERTAINMENT.
Special Sessions arranged for Families or Purdah Parties.
Admission—EIGHT ANNAS.

TOWN HALL.
HERR CARL WALTHER'S GRAND CONCERT,
Under the Distinguished Patronage and Presence of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY HARRIS,
THURSDAY EVENING, 23RD MARCH, AT 9-30 P.M.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION:—
Reserved Front Seats .....Rs. 3 each.
Reserved Second Seats ..... „ 2 „
Unreserved ..... „ 1 „
Can be had from Messrs. ROSE & Co.

ALBERT BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROAD, ADJOINING "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Open Daily from 10 Morning till 10 Evening.
LINGARD'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC AND PALACE OF AMUSEMENT,
MOVING MECHANICAL EXHIBITION AND WAX-WORKS,
Which has just furnished A SEASON OF 15 WEEKS IN CALCUTTA, is now on Tour through India, and *en route* for THE WORLDS FAIR AT CHICAGO. Originality, Versatility, and Refinement. The above place has been refitted and decorated AS A NOVELTY MUSEUM in which may be seen
THE GREAT CENTENNIAL CITY,
THE AMERICAN TRADESMAN'S VISION,
THE GRAND CYCLORAMA, GITANA,
THE GIPSY QUEEN.
FORETELLER, PAST, PRESENT, and FUTURE.
A CARD.—Mlme. Gitana begs to announce that she has brought out from Europe the LATEST OCCULT NOVELTY, by which visitors are able to see their FUTURE HUSBANDS or WIVES.
Polite Ushers in attendance, Piano Recitals at intervals.
Hours and Prices of Admission as follows:—
General Reception, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., 8 annas.
Grand Fashionable Reception, 4 to 7-30 p.m., Re. 1.
General Reception, 8 p.m. to 10 p.m., 8 annas.
Children under 12 years half-price.
Tram pass the door. See future Advertisements.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
T. E. LORD AND LADY HARRIS
MR. RONALD SMEDLEY
WILL GIVE A RECITAL AT THE
GAIETY THEATRE
ON SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 25TH, AT 9-30 P.M.
TICKETS:—First Seats, Rs. 3. Second, Rs. 2. Third, Re. 1. Arrangements can be made for STUDENTS at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where Tickets can be had and Plan of Theatre seen.
Soldiers in Uniform half-price to 2nd and 3rd Seats.
"The London Era" says:—Mr Smedley's rendering of "Elaine" (Tennyson) and the tent scene from "Julius Cæsar" stamp him as an Artist of high culture. The opening scene from Robertson's "Caste," and Humorous Pieces by Mark Twain, Bret Harte and others were admirably recited, and the Applause he met with from his Audience showed how thoroughly his Talents were appreciated.

HAMBURG-CALCUTTA LINE.
THE s.s. "BENARES" has ARRIVED from HAMBURG and ANTWERP with a GENERAL CARGO, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are requested TO PRESENT their BILLS OF LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Unless Boats are sent alongside immediately to take delivery the Goods will be landed on the Quay at the risk and excense of the Consignees.
All claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed, and all claims must be presented prior to the Steamer's sailing or they will not be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
JAMES, MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Bombay, 21st March, 1893. Agents.

THE POST of PRINCIPAL of the MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE is VACANT. Salary Rs. 290, inclusive of conveyance allowance.
The State Council will receive applications till the 30th of April, 1893.
NANDKISOR SINGH,
Secretary, Jeypore Council, Jeypore, Rajputana.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
WANTED, a HEAD FOREMAN for the Municipal Workshops. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem with quarters. The applicant should hold a second class Certificate under the Steam Boilers' Act, should be capable of conducting correspondence in English, and should have a knowledge of Electrical Engineering. Applications with testimonials should be sent to the undersigned not later than the 31st instant.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

NOTICE.
TENDERS will be received at the Stationery Office, in the Town Hall, on MONDAY, the 27th March, 1893, up to 1 o'clock P.M., for STOWING and CONVEYING PACKAGES of STATIONERY STORES, for a period of 12 months commencing from the 1st April, 1893.
2.—Each Tender must be marked 'Tender for stowing and conveying Packages of Stationery Stores,' and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees (20) Twenty, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the tenderer in executing the agreement. A deposit of Rupees (50) fifty will be required from the person whose tender is accepted for the due performance of the contract.
3.—The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
4.—The form of agreement to be entered into and a list of conditions can be seen and forms of tender obtained on application at the Stationery Office.
A. M. T. JACKSON,
For Superintendent of Stationery.
Bombay, 20th March, 1893.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF CARGO.
THE s.s. "MOBILE," McAdam Master, having sprung a leak while taking in CARGO at the PRINCE'S DOCK for the East African Ports, she was removed to the Mereweather Dry Dock for examination, and her leak having been effectually stopped, the damaged portion of the Cargo has been landed by the recommendation of the Surveyor, and is at the disposal of the respective shippers, as the Surveyor does not recommend it to be forwarded on to destination.
Shippers are therefore requested to apply to the Undersigned for the immediate delivery of their respective damaged goods, which will deteriorate in value if kept longer and pay a Deposit of two per cent. against General Average on the Invoice Values of their respective shipments, and should they not come forward for such delivery before THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant, they will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, to save further deterioration for the benefit and on account of the concerned.
LIDBETTER & Co.,
Bombay, 21st March, 1893. Average Adjusters.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.
OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.
FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.
NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.
RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.
Agents.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

MR. HIRSCH has just newly established in Church Gate Street a Comfortable House for Permanent Boarders, Nice Airy Rooms, First Class Furnished Food Table, at Moderate Rates. Apply to the VIENNA.

LADY-TYPISTS' CLASS.—SEPARATE TRAINING DEPARTMENT, under a European Lady-Typist with ten years' London Experience, late of the London Head Typewriting Office. For particulars and terms apply to the BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co., 13, Horn by Row.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! DOLLS!!! Largest and most splendid Selection of Dressed and Undressed Dolls in the Newest Styles at Lowest Prices.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Provisions.

LOVELY TEAS.—Fresh Consignment of our celebrated BREAKFAST and HOUSEHOLD MIXTURES, at 12 and 10 as. per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MONEY RETURNED if not approved of Our MOKHA GROUND COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb., guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being ROAS ED and GROUND in the latest pattern improved closed Cylinders the finest Aroma is preserved. A trial is earnestly solicited.—N.B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE SHOP at MAHABLESHWUR of CALLIAN MOTI & Co., Milliners and Dress-Makers, WILL OPEN on the 1st Proximo.

PEARSE'S INDIAN CONDIMENTS, prepared by our Staff of European Confectioners. Guava Jelly per bottle As. 8, Tomato Jelly, per bottle Re. 1. Tomato and Tamarind Chetney per bottle As. 14, Sweet Chetney per bottle Re. 1.—Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED, TWO JUNIOR CLERKS, Good Writing indispensable, state salary required. Apply "No. 888." care of this Office.

WANTED, from April, for six months or year, small FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED BUNGALOW, Malabar or Cumballa Hills. Apply "A.B.C.," care of this Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE, MALABAR HILL, TO LET, for six months from early May. Rs. 200 a month. Apply to "B," care of this Paper.

SCOTT'S BUNGALOW, at Matheran, to be SUB-LET, for the Season. Apply to the BISHOP of BOMBAY.

ANJINI HILL, 14 miles from Nasik, TO LET, for present Hot Season, a small Furnished BUNGALOW. Apply Rev. W. A. ROBERTS, Nasik.

TO BE LET.—SEA GALE, Cumballa Hill. Apply to NANABHOY D. BANAJEE, Esq., Manockjee Petit Mills, Tardeo, Bombay.

TO LET.—From 1st April, an UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW, called "Nesbit Hall," in Nesbit Road, Mazagon. Apply to Messrs. MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY SONS, No. 23, Church Gate Street.

BUNGALOW, TO LET, FURNISHED, on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, for April, May and June, healthy and cool. Rent Moderate. Apply to No. "33," care of this Paper.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, 3 plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at this Hotel for nearly a fortnight, during that time I received every attention from the Proprietor and his servants. My wife who joined me for a few days at the Hotel also received the same kind attention. In fact, we were treated more as guests than as casual visitors. We are very much obliged to the Proprietor for all his kindness and wish him every success.—REV. DAVID FINLAYSON, Saoni, Chappara, Central Provinces.

L. G., Bombay, says:—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," Mahableshwur, is the best in which I have ever stayed in this Presidency. I have been most comfortable in every way, the service being particularly good and the table excellent.

FOR SALE.—The Property of the Hon. Mr H. M. BIRDWOOD. One C. Spring Canoe Barouche by Laurie and Maurer, very light and in good order. 1 English-built second hand Pony Cart, the property of another Gentleman, price Rs. 250. Apply to CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN and Co.

15 PER CENT. REDUCTION FOR CASH. SALE of STOCK of ARMY, NAVY, and CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, LIMITED, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. Catalogues Free.

RECEIVED, round 9-inch Dial 8-day French Clocks, goes in any position, suitable for Halls, Offices and Drawing Rooms, Rs. 30 and Rs. 40, with 5 years guarantee.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

"BUSCH and BARNEWITZ'S well-known first quality GERMAN PROVISIONS can now be obtained, Retail, from C. COLLONELLO and Co.," Italian Stores, Meadow Street.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, also excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Byculla. A Trial Solicited.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady-trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

CHILDREN'S BRONZE KID STRAP SHOES, Best quality; all sizes.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED, AT ONCE, fully competent SHORTHAND REPORTER.—Address with copies of testimonials and stating salary required, "A. Z.," care of this Office.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHARTON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WAI-HAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

BEST KYBER RUGS and ART SQUARES, A good selection of the above in various sizes and newest patterns. Can now be seen at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Inspection invited.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S.G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greenhaus, Esq., Contractor, Tanna W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Gollkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months Re. 6 per month in advance. Postage extra.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
OUR ESTABLISHMENT has been fitted with PUNKAHS and the attention of our Customers is invited to this arrangement for their comfort during the Hot Weather.
LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS for the construction of a NEW GYMNASIUM for the British Infantry at Ahmednagar will be received by the Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District, up to 4-30 P.M. on 6th April, 1893.
2. Forms of Tender and all necessary information can be obtained on application at the office of the Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District, between 11 A.M. and 5 P.M., on week days.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by Rupees 250 as earnest-money to be forfeited in the event of the tenderer failing to complete a contract if called upon.
4. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.
G. OWEN DUNN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, A. D.,
Executive Engineer's Office, A. D., Ahmednagar District, 17th March, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP IRON AND STEEL FOR SALE.
THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 22nd March, 1893, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of 12 different descriptions of SCRAP IRON and STEEL, aggregating about 171 tons, now lying in the Loco. Depot, Jabalpur, where the same may be viewed on application to the Assistant Locomotive Superintendent.
Offers must be made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and be sent in, accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 5 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within one month from date of notification.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office: Parel, 8th March, 1893.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., LD.
NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 31st December 1892, is declared at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per share, equal to 10 per cent. per annum, and will be paid on and after the 22nd instant to shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 15th inst. on production of Share Certificates.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 15th, to WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, both days inclusive.
Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum, and Bijapur Districts will obtain Dividend Warrants at Hubli on and after 3rd April, 1893, on production of Share Certificates to the Manager there.
By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 11th March 1893.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.
SUPPLY OF PETROLEUM OIL FOR CARRIAGE ROOF LAMPS.
TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Manager, Rangoon, up to Noon of FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1893, for the SUPPLY to the General Stores, Rangoon, from 1st July, 1893, of 2,000 Gallons per month for 6 months (or more if needed) of Petroleum Oil suitable for use in Railway Carriage Roof Lamps (Baynton's Victoria Burner). The flashing temperature must not be lower than 250° Fahrenheit by Abel's test and must burn without smoking.
A sample of not less than 1 Gallon must accompany each tender.
By Order,
L. C. DESMAZURES,
Storekeeper, B. S. Ry.
Storekeeper's Office: Rangoon, 17th January, 1893.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR CAR AXLE OIL.
THE MANAGER of the BURMA STATE RAILWAY invites Tenders at his Office, in Rangoon, up to Noon of MONDAY, the 1st of May next, for the SUPPLY for 6 months of 9,000 gallons or thereabouts of heavy refined PETROLEUM OIL, suitable for use in the axle boxes of all descriptions of cars. The oil will have to be delivered to the Storekeeper of this Railway at the General Store Depot, Rangoon, at the rate of 1,500 gallons per month from the 1st July next.
Tenders must state the price of oil offered per gallon in Indian Currency; its flashing temperature in degrees Fahrenheit by Able's test; and its weight per gallon. Each tender must further be accompanied by a sample of not less than one gallon.
The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves the right of dividing an order for the oil required equally between two tenderers.
By Order,
C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.
Insein, Dated 4th March, 1893.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR CYLINDER OIL.
THE MANAGER of the BURMA STATE RAILWAY invites Tenders at his Office, in Rangoon, up to Noon of MONDAY, the 1st of May, 1893, for the SUPPLY for 6 months of 900 gallons or thereabouts of heavy refined PETROLEUM OIL, suitable for lubricating the Slide Valves and Cylinders of Locomotive and River Steamer Engines. The Oil will have to be delivered to the Storekeeper of the Railway at the General Store Depot, Rangoon, at the rate of 150 gallons per month from the 1st July next.
Tenders must state the price of oil offered per gallon in Indian Currency; its flashing temperature in degrees Fahrenheit by Able's test; and its weight per gallon. Each tender must further be accompanied by a sample of not less than one gallon.
The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves the right of dividing an order for the oil required equally between two tenderers.
By Order
C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.
Dated, Insein, 4th March, 1893.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd March, 1893, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—
1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1892.
2.—To declare a dividend.
3.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint two Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd March to 6th April, 1893, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.
No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 27th February, 1893.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LD.
NOTICE.
THE FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1893, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—
1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the period ending 31st December 1892.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.
Bombay, 4th March, 1893.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 22nd March, 1893, both days inclusive.

NOTICE is hereby further given that immediately after the business of above Meeting is over, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the same place to consider, and, if approved, to adopt the following Special Resolutions:—
(1) That in the last clause of Article 106, of the Company's Articles of Association, the following words be added between the words "Company" and "Nevertheless" in line 7th, "or by reason of his purchasing yarn, cloth or other fabrics manufactured by the Company, or accepting a consignment of the same for sale."
(2) That in Article 110, after clause (g), the following be added:—
"(gg.) To sell in Bombay to any Director, or elsewhere, any yarn, cloth or other fabrics manufactured by the Company, provided such Director regularly trades in such articles."
By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.
Bombay, 4th March 1893.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
M. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H.M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND. H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES & Co.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identica with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*
This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.
Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
J.T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.,
CAPITAL .....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£70,000.
LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June or the half year ending 31st December.
DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
R. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
THOMAS J. CLARKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	HOLLO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase to .....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GENL. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)
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Are received at the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " 4 "
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo treet, December 1892.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.
ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)
ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 5,96,500
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6% p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
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A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo treet, December 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

's Polytechnic, Albert Buildings.
al Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
thoy Mills Company, 4 p.m.
n Spinning and Weaving Company, 4 p.m.
Temperance Association, Lecture by Professor xander on Methods of Temperance Work, 5-30 p.m.
at the Esplanade, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 20th:—Benares (s), from Hamburg. Yesterday:—Schumba (s), from Karachi; and Ataka (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Maria Valerie (s), from China; and Peninsular (s), London.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Benares, Malvern, and Ashdown entered the dock yesterday; and the s. s. Sherry vore left it on Monday, and the s.s. Satrunjee yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Inchbarra entered, and the s. s. City of Dundee, Valerie, and Peninsular left, the dock yesterday.

S. S. PENINSULAR.—The following additional passengers proceeded to London by this vessel yesterday:—Mr. and Mrs. Hathornthwaite and child.

A MISSING WIFE.—Mahadeo Rowji reported to the police, on Monday, that his wife Bagirtee, aged fifteen years, has been missing since the 18th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 21st March, 1893, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 40, viz., 1s. 2½d. per rupee.

A LOST DIAMOND NOSE-RING.—Fatma, a Khoja woman, reported to the police that on the 18th instant she dropped a gold nose-ring, set with seven small diamonds, valued at Rs. 125, somewhere between Samuel Street and Dongree Street.

INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be delivered by Professor W. M. Alexander, M.D., M.A., under the auspices of the Indian Temperance Association, this evening, at 5-30 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "Methods of Temperance Work."

FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—At 11 a.m., yesterday morning, a Hindu woman, named Jewa, aged fifteen years, residing on the third floor of a house, in Broach Street, Mandavie, accidentally fell out of a window into a sweeper's gulley, from a height of about forty feet. She sustained serious injuries to her head and body. Her husband having declined to allow her to be taken to hospital, she was treated at home.

MISSION AT ST. ANNE'S, BYCULLA.—A mission will be given by the Rev. Fr. Wallrath, S. J., at St. Anne's, Byculla, commencing from to-day at 6-30 p.m., concluding on Easter Sunday, at 6 p. m. There are to be two sermons daily, on Sundays at 8. a.m. and at 6 p. m., on week-days at 6-30 a.m., and 6-30 p. m. His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, Dr. Th. Dalhoff, S.J., presided at the beginning of the mission evening.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6 p.m.:—

March	Boccacio	Suppe.
Overture	King's Lieutenant	E. Titl.
Valse	Little Gleaner	O. Roeder.
Gavotte	Eunice	Perdue.
Select on	Fatinitza	Supe.
Galop	Iris	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL JUMP OUT OF A WINDOW.—Dr. Thomas Blaney held an inquest, yesterday, touching the death of Dwarkadas Narnanji, aged sixty-six years, a servant in the employ of a cloth-dealer. He was suffering from fever for the last seven months and used to say he was tired of his life. He took no food on Monday, and did not sleep all night. At 5 a.m., yesterday, he went to the balcony. The wife of the deceased then went to the balcony, and not finding him there, looked below, and found him lying in the street. She at once went down and with the assistance of the deceased's nephew carried him to the verandah, where he died in half-an-hour. The jury recorded a verdict that he died of the injuries received by jumping from a balcony of a third storey of a house while in an unsound state of mind.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—The members of the sports committee of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute beg to express their most sincere thanks to all those gentlemen, having the welfare and prosperity of this Institution at heart, for willingly helping them in their prize-fund. Amongst the contributors they have very great pleasure to mention the names of Sir Dinshah Manockji Petit, the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, the Hon. Mr. Beanfort, Mr. Framji D. Petit, Mr. Bomanji D. Petit, Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr. Sirabji Framji Patel, Mr. K. R. Cama, H. H. Aga Akbar Shah, the Proprietor of the Indian *Textile Journal*, Mr. J. P. Phythian, Mr. H. Monie, and Lieut-Col. Bisset, to whom particularly they are doubly obliged for the band of the B. B. C. I. R. Volunteers, which he was kind enough to send on that occasion.

FATAL FALL INTO A WELL.—Yesterday, at the Borah Masjid Street, Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest, touching the death of Jamshedji Hormusji Katrak, a Parsee priest, aged fifty-two years. Deceased was a teacher in a Parsee Girls' School at Mazagon, and lived with his mother-in-law, Heerabai. A 5 p.m. on Monday, he returned from the school, and having undressed went to wash himself at a well at the back of the house, before prayers. While lowering a lota into the well, one of his legs was entangled into the rope. In trying to extricate himself the deceased put one foot on the balcony railing and endeavoured to remove the coil of the rope, and while doing so he accidentally fell into the well. One Burjorji Palanji jumped into the well and took the body out of water; but life was extinct. A verdict of accidental death from drowning was recorded.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A HINDU BOY.—Dr. Thomas Blaney opened an inquest, at the Hindu Burning Ground, at Sonapore, yesterday, touching the death of Shunker Pursoo, a Hindu lad, aged thirteen years. Deceased was the son of a labourer, named Pursoo Bhewa. On Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock the deceased dined with his father. That being a holiday, they did not take their usual dinner, but had instead sweetened wheat cakes, grain flour fried in oil, and some rice with tamarind sauce. The mother of the accused had prepared the dinner. The deceased ate heartily. After dinner deceased went out to play. At 5 p.m., the father of the deceased was informed by one Gopal that deceased was vomiting downstairs. The father went down and brought the deceased upstairs. He died at 2 p.m. on Monday. The mother as well as the father of the deceased had partaken of the dinner, but none of them were ill. The inquest was adjourned until the 4th proximo, and the Coroner ordered a *post-mortem* examination of the body.

WEDDING OF DR. COWASJI HORMUSJI'S SON.—On Tuesday last, the 14th instant, an interesting marriage ceremony took place at the Allbless Baug, Girgaum, when Dr. Sorab Cowasji Hormusji, Health Officer of the Poona Municipality, was married to Bai Pherozebai, daughter of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Cursetji Sethna, a respectable and well-known merchant of Bombay and China. At this ceremony, her Excellency Lady Harris, the Countess of Meath, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Acworth, and other ladies were present. The ceremony was performed by Shams-ul-Ulma Sirdar Dustoor Hosang Jamasp, the High Priest of the Deccan, assisted by Dorab Dustoor Peshotunji Sanjana, B.A. The hall of the Allbless Baug was richly decorated by the fathers of the bride and bridegroom. A raised *dais* was erected for her Excellency Lady Harris. The lady-guests were, after the ceremony, led to an anteroom, where light refreshments were offered. On leaving, Lady Harris expressed her satisfaction and interest in what she had witnessed. The bridegroom pursued his medical studies in Europe and returned armed with the M.R.C.P., of London, M.D. degree of Brussels, and the Diploma of Public Health from the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.—On the 18th instant being the anniversary of the eve of the feast of St. Joseph, the Patron Saint of Rev. J. Nuckle, S. J., Vicar of the St. Peter's Church and Superior of the St. Stanislaus' Institution, Bandora, the day-scholars and boarders assembled and marched in good order to the school-hall to offer their Superior and Vicar, the Rev. Fr. J. Nuckle, their presents and congratulations. The spacious hall was gaily decked with evergreens and bannerettes, etc., of various descriptions. Two scholars, one a boarder and the other a day-scholar, read the addresses which were couched in appropriate terms extolling the sterling merits of the good father. Whilst congratulating him on the event, they did not forget to thank him warmly for his apostolic labours, troubles, cares, and pains he has undergone both for their spiritual and temporal welfare; moreover they thanked the Almighty and St. Joseph, the patron, for placing him amongst them for their welfare. The addresses terminated by the pupils pledging themselves to remain always obedient and making apologies for past misconduct. The Rev. Superior was much touched by the demonstration, and made a suitable reply, thanking the boys for their congratulations, good wishes, and presents which consisted of "The Life of St. Joseph" and three other books. He declared that their interest would be his earnest care for the future.

JAMSHED-I-NOWROZ FESTIVAL.

ACCORDING to all authorities, both European and Oriental, the 21st of March is the New Year's Day of the Parsees, as it is reckoned and observed in Persia, their fatherland. It is the beginning of the spring season, when all nature shows itself at its best. In order to mark its advent, the ancient as well as modern Persians observed this as a day of rejoicing by meeting in public, and exchanging brotherly greetings and wishing each other a happy and prosperous new year. In the time of King Jamshed, all classes tried to unite themselves in one brotherhood, and breakfasted at one common table. This happy observance has come down to the present day in Persia, and the Parsees, following in the wake of their ancient countrymen, have for the last three or four years, met together and set at one common table to breakfast in truly Oriental fashion, the viands being also prepared in the ancient manner, all spirits and alcoholic drinks being avoided. Yesterday morning, at the invitation of Messrs. Darashah Rustanji Chichgar, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, and Bamanji Byramji Patel a large number of Parsee ladies and gentlemen met at the Allbless Baug, when Ervad Sheriadjee Dadabhoy Bharucha delivered, in Guzerati, a learned discourse on "Thrift." He quoted largely from the sacred books of Zoroaster, wherein it was enjoined to observe economy in all our business, and to keep in reserve such means as might be used hereafter in the time of need. He added that nature itself, though lavish in its bounty, is yet economic, inasmuch as what is spent is re-collected in another form, and utilized in the same manner. In this way the whole universe is in circulation, and nothing is wasted. At the conclusion of the discourse, hymns in Guzerati were sung by the ladies in praise of God and His mighty works, all going in harmony and in unison. The gentlemen then retired to the breakfast table in the most selfish manner imaginable, leaving the ladies to find their way home without any refreshment or offer of fruit or ices. Last year it was hinted that arrangements would be made to treat the gentler sex with more dignity and becoming ettiquete than before; but we regret to observe that they were quietly allowed to leave the Allbless Baug as they entered it while the sterner portion regaled themselves with the rich dishes prepared by the well-known confectioner, Mr. Rustamjee Framjee, of Chira Bazar. The dining hall was decorated with evergreens, flowers, branches of trees, &c. In the middle of the hall was a huge arch on which were worked in fern leaves the Guzerati words which may be rendered into English: "Blessed be the Jamshed-i-Nowroz."

After the breakfast was over, Mr. Jiwanji Jamsedjee Modi, a learned Parsee priest, and a B.A. of the Bombay University, spoke at some length on the advantages of brotherly re-unions such as the one held yesterday, and proposed a vote of thanks to the three gentlemen who have always taken a lead in this behalf. Mr. Darashah Chichgar and Mr. Jamsetjee Kama returned thanks on behalf of the management. Mr. K. R. Kama then addressed the assembly, urging the propriety of re-casting the Zoroastrian era, commencing the new year from the 21st March, and in concluding his learned harangue, said that he was happy to mention that an advantage of this gathering was taken by the trustees of the Kudmee Gumbar Funds to recognize the disinterested services of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., who had built several places for them, by presenting him with a pair of elegant silver flower vases. Mr. Murzban thanked the trustees and the assembled guests for the cordial manner in which the presentation of the vases was viewed by them. He said that whenever he did a little service to the Parsee community, such as building residential quarters for poor Parsees the community were kind enough to magnify the same as if he had done wonders. He said that he had done for his community what his humble capacity enabled him to do. He again thanked them all for their kindness to him in having presented him with the beautiful vases, which he would keep in his family as an heir-loom. Mr. Pherozeshah Rustamji Botliwala and a band of Parsee youths entertained the company with a selection of vocal and instrumental music, after which the assembly broke up.

BOMBAY ART POTTERY AT THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

THE specimens of Bombay art pottery sent by Mr. G. W. Terry, Director of the Wonderland Native Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, will appear in Messrs. Telfery and Co.'s Indian Court, at the Chicago Exposition. There are 850 pieces, the largest number ever exported from India. The beauty and elegance of these specimens of Indian workmanship will not fail to be appreciated by the American citizen and his guests, and it is a pity that such a collection was sent off without there being a preliminary exhibition held here. The instructions to pack off the specimens were, however, received so late that it was not possible for Mr. Terry to invite the Bombay public to come and see the collection. All the pieces sent were manufactured at the Bombay Art Pottery Works, where Mr. Terry does not allow his students to copy designs or models. The students have to do the work themselves without having anything to copy from, photographs of the pieces sent can be seen at the Art Pottery Works, where a visitor, on entering the premises, is surprised to find boys and youngsters turning out beautiful pieces of really good work from a lump of clay in a few minutes, in front of him. Very many of the designs of the pottery sent to Chicago are almost identical in form with some specimens of ancient Greek pottery that are to be seen in European museums. The designs on the ware are composed painted on them at once, no preliminary sketches being permitted on paper or on any other material; and this fact distinguishes the Bombay pottery for its original character from all other Indian pottery. The designs produced in the works are known as "Indian, modern Mahomedan, and modern Sind," and in all cases are worked and painted on purely Oriental shaped ware (procured for Mr. Terry by sympathetic friends from different parts of India and the east by native artists and "kumbars" under the direct supervision of Mr. Terry, who has to watch the work carefully to prevent the introduction of European designs. To give an idea of the varied nature of the designs, short descriptive notices of some of the larger vases might be given.

Of the Sindhi designs, the best is that which represents the story of Chandrahaz and Vishaya. The next is the scene of the death of Afzulkhan, who, on meeting Shivajee, embraced him, when the latter dug the claws of his gauntlets into Afzulkhan's sides, tearing him open and killing him. The specimens of "Modern Indian" designs include the procession of the Mohurrum with the "taboots" or "cazias," representing the mausoleum erected over the remains of Hussain, which are carried though the streets. The procession is somewhat in the nature of a carnival, especially as regards the costumes worn by those joining in it. The other designs which most attract attention are those which depict the "story of King Vikram and his wife Shashokla," The "Rasmandala Dance," the "Search of Rama for Sita," "the Death of Pruhust," who was the prime minister of Ravan, and who was killed by a monkey in a duel; "the Story of Raj and Bij," "the Ceremony of shaving a Widow," "the Holi Festival"; "Punishment of Sinners," "Hindu Funeral Ceremonies," "Hindu Marriage Ceremony," "Ravan praying Shunker for the Holy-stone Lingum," "Cocoanut Dday in Bombay," the Story of Savitre," the "Dhobie Man," and "Fight between Arjun and Premila."

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscription, paid into the Bank of Bombay, is acknowledged, with thanks:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Patankar Sangit Natak Mandli	200	0	0
Total Rs...	200	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged...Rs.	97,133	9	2
Grand Total...Rs.	97,333	9	2

The following additional subscription has been promised (83rd list):—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Patankar Sangit Natak Mandli	200	0	0
Total Rs...	200	0	0
Subscriptions already promised Rs...	97,533	9	2
Grand Total Rs...	97,733	9	2

H. A. AEWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
HARKISONDAS NAROTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
(Wednesday, 22nd March, 1893.)
6 p. m.—Litany and Sermon by the Rev A Yorke-Browne.
Hymn 169.
Litany of Penitence. Hymn 464.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
(Wednesday)
9-30 a. m.—Matins (choral) Address by Rev F. Biscoe.
8 p. m.—Compline (choral), Sermon by Rev. F. Gardiner.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

ALLEGED HOUSE-TRESPASS.

BEFORE Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, the case in which Gangabai, widow of the late Goverdhandas Khatao, charged Chaterbhooj Hemraj, Ranchoordas Haridas, Purshotum Jetta, and Wamidas Champsey with criminal house-trespass, was called on for hearing on Friday. Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, conducted the prosecution, Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, defended the first three accused, while Mr. De Souza represented the fourth accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant, a widow, resided in a chawl, at the Nagdevi Street belonging to Haji Issub Mahomed Sulleman. On the night of Saturday, the 25th February last, the first two accused went to the complainant's residence, at 8 p.m. remained there for some time, and went away. At 11-30 p.m. they returned, accompanied by the third and the fourth accused. They knocked at the complainant's door violently, and demanded an immediate admission. The complainant and another lady who had come from up-country had put up at the complainant's place on that day, were asleep at the time. On the complainant's opening the door the first three accused rushed into the room, but the fourth accused remained outside. The complainant also saw about ten or twelve roughs of the Lohana caste with sticks and cudgels, standing outside the complainant's house with the fourth accused. The three accused and their two companions, who had rushed into the room, began to search about in the room, throwing the things into disorder. The complainant and her guest were quite unable to offer any remonstrances as they were afraid of being assaulted or ill-treated by the roughs. The three accused failing to find out what they were searching for, asked the complainant if she had helped in concealing the goods or property of one Madhowji Ramji. The complainant replied that there never was any such property concealed in her room. The accused and their companions thereupon left the room with threats of further injury and annoyance. The allegations that the property of Madhowji was concealed by the complainant was denied. In consequence of such illegal proceedings on the part of the accused, the other respectable tenants of the house complained to the landlord, who served the complainant with a notice to quit the room. Various other rumours, the complainant added, had got afloat damnatory of her character and reputation, and she had been considerably lowered in the estimation of her relations and other persons.

The Magistrate having recorded the evidence of some of the witnesses, adjourned the case until the 6th proximo.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon. Mr. Justice FULTON.)

DELIBERATE MURDER OF A WOMAN.

IMPERATRIX VS. SOMAPA BIN DANDAPA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Venkatrao R. Inamdar, Joint Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who, on the 17th ultimo, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The charge against the accused was that, on the 16th December last at Kuchabee, he murdered a woman, named Dyami, by strangling her while she was sleeping on a cot in her house. The accused, who was employed as a cultivator, was alleged by the deceased to have had criminal intercourse with one Savitri, woman; and as he denied the offence to no purpose, he resolved to kill her. On the night in question he proceeded to her house, and was seen by two witnesses to scale the outer wall of the premises. The next morning the woman's dead body, bearing the appearance of her having been strangled was found lying on a cot by some neighbours. The accused, on being arrested admitted that he had committed the crime, as the deceased had circulated an untrue report about his conduct.

Mr. Justice Candy, in delivering the decision of the court, said: There can be no doubt that it was the accused who killed the deceased Dyami, and the fact is not denied in the petition of appeal. The circumstances and causes of the murder are probably correctly stated in the confession of the 2nd January, but assuming that the details therein given are true, they afford no reason for commuting the sentence. The deceased was doubtless an enemy of the accused, and exasperated him by constantly watching and reporting his misconduct with Savitri. It is even possible that he was not guilty of the last act of misconduct with which she charged him. Still after making allowance for all these things, it is clear that the murder was very deliberate and carried out with great determination. The first attempt was frustrated by the deceased discovering that some one was in her premises, and making an outcry; but the second was successful owing to her having fallen asleep. The suggestion in the appeal that the murder was committed in a sudden fit of exasperation occasioned by the deceased's taunts appears to be untrue, and is quite at variance with the detailed confessions previously made. We think then that there is no ground for commuting the sentence. We must, therefore, dismiss the appeal and confirm the sentence of death passed on Somapa bin Dandapa.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

A SUIT ON A BANKER'S ACCOUNT.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO. VS. COLONEL J. L. FAGAN.

THE plaintiffs sued to recover Rs. 7,160-5-5, with interest and costs, advanced from time to time to the defendant, now stationed at Jabalpore. Mr. Russel, instructed by Mr. Bland, appeared for the plaintiffs; but there was no appearance for the defendant.

The plaintiffs had acted as the bankers and agents of the defendant since 1892, and at his request had made payments from time to time. On the 14th November, 1892, Rs. 8,072 were found due, and on being pressed for payment the defendant had paid a sum of Rs. 1,500 in the following month. No further payment having been made, the plaintiffs brought this suit. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 7,160-5-5, with costs and interest.

WORDSWORTH TESTIMONIAL FUND.

THE following letter has been addressed to subscribers to the above fund:—

Sir,—As the accounts of the Wordsworth Memorial Fund are now finally closed, we have the honour to report for your information the manner in which the fund has been disposed of. From the accompanying statement of accounts, it will be seen that the total subscriptions realised amounted to Rs. 12,569-4-0, plus interest receipts, *viz.*,—Rs. 497-10-9. Out of this, the committee resolved to have a life-size portrait of Dr. Wordsworth painted for Elphinstone College at a cost of Rs. 4,000, and a replica thereof for Deccan College at a cost of Rs. 1,567-5-10. The sum of Rs. 355-15-5 was also expended in striking off copies of the original portrait and distributing them among the subscribers. The entire work in connection with the portrait, which was entrusted to Mr. Griffiths, was carried out to the complete satisfaction of the committee. The original and the replica were handed over to the two Colleges respectively sometime ago. After the payment of sundry charges, there remained on hand the sum of Rs. 7,118-9-9, which is invested in 5 per cent. Municipal Bonds for Rs. 6,000, costing Rs. 6,956-9-9. These Bonds have been offered to the Bombay University as an endowment for a Wordsworth Scholarship of Rs. 240 per annum and a prize of Rs. 45, in terms of the following resolution, passed at the meeting of subscribers, held in the University Library, on the 16th February last, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood:—"That Municipal Bonds, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, of the nominal value of Rs. 6,000 be offered to the University of Bombay for the purpose of founding from the annual income thereof, a scholarship of Rs. 20, and an annual prize of books of the value of Rs. 45, in the name of Dr. W. Wordsworth, to be awarded to the successful candidate at the examination for the final degree of B.A., who obtains the highest number of marks in the compulsory subject of History; and reserving the balance of Rs. 15 for the annual administration of the fund as above resolved."—We have, &c.,

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE,
DINSHAW EDULJI WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
Honorary Secretaries.

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Subscriptions received to date	12,669	4	0
Interest Account—			
Interest received on Deposit Receipt for Rs. 4,000	30	0	0
Do. do. on Deposit Receipt for Rs. 7,500	151	2	2
Do. on 5% Municipal Bonds for Rs. 5,500	316	8	7
Total Rs.	13,166	14	9

DISBURSEMENTS.

Portrait account—			
Paid Mr. Griffiths as under:—			
Original for Bombay	4,000	0	0
Replica for Poona including frame, packing, and Railway charges	1,567	5	10
Litho. copies of portrait from England for distribution	355	15	5
Advertisement account—			
Advertisements in local papers	82	0	3
Postages, printing, and sundries	59	0	6
Receipt stamps	1	13	0
Investment account—			
5 per cent. Municipal Bonds of Rs. 6,000, costing	6,956	9	9
Cash	144	2	0
Total Rs.	13,166	14	9

NEWS OF THE DAY

A RUMOUR is current, says a Rangoon paper, that there is considerable dissension among the Baptist missionaries in Burma, and charges of a very grave and serious nature have been made against several of them to the Baptist Union in America. There will, of course, be an investigation.

MR. SAVI has, up to the present, captured one hundred and forty elephants in the vicinity of the Chingri Valley in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 11th March, were: for passengers, etc., Rs. 79,940, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,38,937, making altogether Rs. 2,18,877, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 260-9-1. During the corresponding week in 1892, the receipts were Rs. 1,99,742-12-7, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 237-12-7.

ON Wednesday the final match for the Calcutta lawn tennis Cup was fought over again by Mr. Gamble and Mr. Hechle in the presence of a very large number of spectators including Lord and Lady Lansdowne, Sir Charles Elliot, and Lord and Lady Roberts. Out of thirty-seven games played Gamble won twenty-two, and carried off the Cup.

IT is announced, says Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent, that the Volga and Kama Bank is about to open a branch establishment at Tashkend and subsidiary branches at Khokand, Andishan, and Khojend, with the primary object of making advances on cotton and wool, and undertaking the sale of these articles on commission. For this purpose the Bank has appointed Messrs. Ponfick, Agnes and Company as its agents for Central Asia in Moscow.

THE Reichstag has agreed to the Colonial Estimates. Those relating to Togo and the Cameroons were speedily agreed to, but there was a longer discussion over the estimates for South West Africa. The Damaraland concession was vigorously attacked, but strongly defended by Count von Caprivi. In the course of his remarks on the Estimates the German Chancellor said that the Government had waited ten years to see what German capital would make of South West Africa, and the total failure of German enterprise had induced him to grant concessions to English capital in order to make something out of South West Africa which would be worth while protecting. In the Reichstag, the other a vote of credit of 2,500,000 marks for the suppression of the slave trade and for the protection of German interests in East Africa was agreed to. Count von Caprivi said next year a vote would be asked for to increase the artillery, which was needed for the trade routes.

APROPOS of the uncomplimentary appreciation of the Venus de Medicis by those authorities in science and art—the late Sir Richard Owen and Mr. Holman Hunt—which we recently referred to it is interesting to recall that Smollett, a century and-a-quarter ago, declined to be taken in by the statue. Writing from Nice, on February 5, 1765, about a visit to Florence, he says: "With respect to the famous Venus Pontia, commonly called De Medicis, which was found at Tivoli, and is kept in a separate apartment called the Tribuna, I believe I ought to be entirely silent, or at least conceal my real sentiments, which will otherwise appear equally absurd and presumptuous. It must be want of taste which prevents my feeling that enthusiastic admiration with which others are inspired at sight of this statue. . . . I cannot help thinking that there is no beauty in the features of Venus, and that the attitude is awkward and out of character."

A CIRCULAR addressed some days ago to the Russian Governors of Provinces by the Minister of the Interior, informed them that new laws against the Jews do not apply to the Karaites, a sect which rejects the Talmud and adheres strictly to the Bible. A Vienna correspondent learns that the circular was inspired by the President of the Holy Synod, M. Pobiedonostzeff, and that he wishes thereby to give the orthodox Jews a chance of remaining in the country, showing them that they need only renounce the Talmud and call themselves Karaites to be safe from all the measures directed against them. There are at present but few Karaites, who all live in the Crimea, speak the Tartar tongue, and dress after the Tartar fashion, so that they are not easily recognised for Jews. It is probable that they are the descendants of a Tartar people, who with their King Bolan, were converted to the Jewish faith in the tenth century. M. Pobiedonostzeff hopes that his circular will have the effect that a great number of Jews will make up their minds to become Karaites rather than leave the country, and a compromise between Christianity and the outright Jewish faith would thus have been arranged.

PEOPLE have been heard to complain at times that when a preacher is in the pulpit he can say what he likes because no one can contradict him. As a rule, no doubt, this is the case, but clearly there are exceptions. One day a friar was holding forth in the Church of Jesus at Rome upon the sinfulness of secular education. Proceeding with his discourse in rather aggressive tones, he declared that owing to secular education the present age is conspicuous beyond all others for the looseness of its morals. This was more than an opponent among the congregation could stand. "How about the time of Pope Borgia?" was asked in loud tones by some one seated under the organ. As soon as the preacher and the officiating priests had sufficiently recovered from their stupefaction, the interrupter had his name and address taken, and a summons against him was applied for. He is a pupil in the State Roads Department.

IT is a common thing to see outside a showman's booth a picture of a man aiming knives at another so as to just miss hitting him in different parts of the body as he stands with his back to a wall facing the spectator. Whether the performance as a rule is as dangerous as it is depicted is open to doubt, but that there really is some danger in the case has been shown in a very painful manner at Bordeaux. It seems that a performance was given in the open air upon the Place des Quinconces in that city some days ago. The juggler was a man, and the person who stood up to be aimed at was a young woman about thirty years of age. Standing with her back to a tree she did not flinch as knife after knife was thrown by the performer and stuck in the tree beside her head and neck. Then the performer, getting still bolder, threw a hatchet. Instantly there was a cry of horror from a great crowd which had assembled. Instead of being embedded in the tree the hatchet struck the young woman upon the forehead. She was felled to the ground, bleeding profusely from a dreadful-looking wound. On being taken to the hospital the victim of this barbarous amusement, Eugenie Delarive by name, was found to be in a very precarious condition.

A "BUREAU of Public Comfort" with a "hotel and rooming department" is to be one of the prominent features of the World's Show at Chicago. It is designed, we are told, with a view to co-operate with the citizens and householders of Chicago and vicinity in securing suitable and desirable lodging accommodations at fair and reasonable rates for expected visitors. The committee appear to have found the accommodating of "coloured citizens" a matter of some delicacy—at least this is to be inferred from the following carefully worded official note: "Coloured citizens of the better class will be provided for separately, to the mutual pleasure and convenience, it is hoped, of all concerned—hence care should be taken in applications for rooms by this estimable body of our people to distinctly state this controlling fact."

THE backward condition of public instruction in provincial Russia may be gathered from a brief and well-authenticated statement in the "Nedielya," from which it appears that in the government of Pakoff, adjoining that of St. Petersburg, there is to be found only one elementary school in the whole area of five hundred square versts, and among more than two hundred villages, many of which contain several thousands of inhabitants. This government, whose boundary is only six versts distant from the capital, the "Nedielya" describes as a sort of Sahara of public education. From one end of the province to the other one does not meet a farmer or peasant who can read or write, or who has even an idea of the alphabet or of the use of printed books or journals.

THE HOWARD DE WALDEN DIVORCE SUIT.

IN the Divorce Court on Thursday, 2nd inst., before Sir Francis Jeune and a special jury, the cross suits of "Howard de Walden v. Howard de Walden and Howard de Walden v. Howard de Walden, De Madre, and Winter" were down for hearing. Sir Henry James, Q.C., Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., and Mr. Searle, Q.C., appeared for Lady Howard de Walden; Sir Edward Clarke, Q.C., Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., and Mr. Lewis Coward for Lord Howard de Walden; and Mr. Barnard for Capt. Winter.

For the first time for many a year the peerage was in Court without Mr. George Lewis on one side or the other. The number of pretty women stylishly attired was considerable. Lady Howard de Walden was early in Court. She wore a handsome chocolate-coloured dress, with brown velvet collar and sleeves, puffed at the shoulders. Her bonnet was a golden shape trimmed with brown tips and velvet strings of the same hue. Her white-haired, venerable-looking mother sat by her side.

At the commencement there was a great deal of trouble in obtaining a jury, owing to the absence of special jurymen. His lordship fined each of the 24 absentees 10*l*., and adjourned the hearing till mid-day, when the jury was completed and sworn.

Mr. Searle, in opening the pleadings, said that the co-respondents in the second petition were Count De Madre and Captain Noel Winter, who with Lady Howard de Walden, denied the allegations of Lord Howard de Walden.

Sir H. James, in stating the case, said in the petition Lady Howard de Walden prayed for judicial separation. She was the daughter of Colonel Holden, of Burnley, in Lancashire. She was married to Lord Howard de Walden in 1876, at St. George's, Hanover-square, and for the first year he gave way to drink and generally neglected her. His conduct became so bad that she left him, but afterwards returned, and was treated as badly as ever. Finally, in June, 1888, she left the house, his lordship making her an allowance of 30*l*. a month to maintain her dignity of a peeress. He however, raised the utmost difficulty to Lady Howard de Walden with regard to the custody of the child. In 1891 there was a total withdrawal of the allowance, and finally it became necessary to institute the present suit. Lady Howard de Walden was now aged 36. Her husband is 63. The learned counsel further stated that the respondent in 1885 and 1886 got worse and worse, looking his wife out on a winter's day after returning from Lady Salisbury's. In 1887 he passed two months without speaking a word to his wife; and in January, 1888, while her life was in imminent danger from peritonitis, Sir William Jenner holding out little hope of her recovery, Lord Howard de Walden telegraphed while he was at Brighton, come home, slammed doors, talked loudly, and continued to drink, until to save her life, her brother went to the head of the family, the Duke of Portland, to ask for his intervention. The duke and his brother implored Lord Howard de Walden to leave, telling him that he would be a murderer if he remained. He declined to go, continued his nightly drinking bouts, and when his brother-in-law, Major Burroughs, gave him a beating there were police-court proceedings, and the major being, as defendant, unable to give evidence, was heavily fined. At the time they lived in Eaton-place he would appear at the windows in a state which caused the persons living opposite to complain. Lady Howard de Walden was marked out as being the wife of such a man. At Lowestoft, in September 1882, petitioner had to leave the hotel on account of his conduct, and later he had to make an apology to a gentleman.

Lady Howard de Walden said it was in 1876, when staying at the house of Colonel Starkey, that she first met Lord Howard de Walden. It was said he was an intemperate man, but he gave her assurance that it was not true. She was married to him on April 27, 1876. After the marriage they went to France, and after a short stay they returned to London and took rooms in York-place. She then had some money in her possession, about 80*l*. Lord Howard took it away from her and he never returned it. They were at York-place when he swore at her for the first time, in August, 1876. That year he went to Doncaster races, leaving her at home in their lodging, which was then in Suffolk-street, Pall Mall. At that time she was not 20. She was left alone in London, without friends, where she was a stranger. After a week he returned and came to her bedroom. He was not sober. She heard him stumbling upstairs. When he got into bed he was sick. In November, 1876, they removed to 13, St. George's-road. The respondent was then in the habit of going to Brighton, leaving her alone. She suggested that he should take her with him, but he declined. He generally got up very late in the day, sometimes not until five in the afternoon. He went to bed generally between 11 p.m., and 11 a.m. On Christmas day, 1876, he took her to church, but was angry because she said the church was cold. He then left her on the steps of the church, went to his club, and did not return home till midnight.

At the beginning of 1877 Lord Howard de Walden would not give her any money, but paid all the bills himself. The respondent had called her opprobrious names. On one occasion, in 1887, when her sister was staying with her, she then being a girl of 16, petitioner put out her hand to prevent some sovereigns falling off the writing table, when the respondent seized hold of her arm, twisted it round very hard, and forced her on to her knees. She cried out with the pain it caused and left the room. Her sister followed her, and as she was leaving the room she turned and said to the respondent "You brute!" she had some friends who lived at Mortlake and in the summer of 1877 she went down there with the respondent to dine. On returning the respondent had to be lifted into the train, and afterwards into a cab. She had the greatest difficulty in preventing him from throwing himself out of the train. In 1878 Lord Howard went to Goodwood races from Brighton. She was left at home in London. When she asked him to take her with him, he said he did not want women and boxes with him. She on one occasion went to Goodwood for the day. Lord Howard was furious at her going, and on her return home, while she was sitting on the sofa, he struck her two violent blows. She rang the bell, and two of the servants came. She was so overcome by the blows that all she could remember was hearing the servants say, "Don't hit her, my lord." In 1878 she went on a visit to the Starkey's in Lancashire. Here Lord Howard pursued the same sort of conduct. Weston was the name of her servant. In April of that year Lord Howard struck her with a hair brush in her bedroom in St. George's-road. She at the time was about half-dressed. He struck her with the bristles of the brush on her bare shoulder, which bled. She was first locked out of the house while they were living in St. George's-road, she thought in 1878. She rang and knocked for some time until one of the servants came. She remonstrated with Lord Howard, but he took no notice. In 1878 Lord Howard had an attack of delirium tremens. He was attended by a doctor. It was at St. George's-road where he fired off a gun. He went out in the street about 5 a.m. and fired off the gun in the street.

Did he make any threat to you?—Yes, he threatened to shoot me.

Replying to further questions, Mrs. Howard said she went back to the house, but she was advised to leave it. The

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.
3 cases colored Mu-lins.
3 cases Edam cheese.
3 cases Gonda cheese.
2 pairs India rubber gloves.
On account of the concer ned.
3 bales damaged grey shirtings.
2 cases white nainsooks S. W. D.
1 case Samoy Leather of different numbers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Filloselle, flannel, crewell and knitting silk, Roman satin and linen antis, kid and cloth stamped slippers, cushions, tea cosies, teapoy and table covers, handkerchiefs, French satin.

AUCTION SALE of SERVICEABLE and UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES at the Medical Stores Depot, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed by the Medical Storeke per to Government to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd inst, at 2 p.m., at the Depot premises, Bellasis Road, Byculla—
A quantity of serviceable and unserviceable medical stores, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and other Sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Warl Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I P. Railway Goods station at Warl Bunder, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, March, 22, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF JEEWAN PEARLS.

Under the directions contained in the Consent Decree made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 18 of 1892, on its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction Side, and under the instruction of Shaik Abdool Wahab bin Ahmed Mooshari, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THURSDAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
A quantity of pearls consisting of white jeewan pearls, budla pearls, and other pearls of different qualities belonging to the estate of Fazal bin Abdoola, deceased.
For further particulars and conditions apply to Messrs. Framjee & Moos, Attorneys for Shaik Abdool Wahab bin Ahmed Mooshari, at No. 11, Hornby Row.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 Powerful bay Waler mare, 15-3, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 Second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 Strong built Victoria with removeable coach box.
1 Grey Arab galloway.

AUCTION SALE of woollen cashmire, serge, socks, boots, &c., at Medow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs, Morenas and Co.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the stock-in-trade of Mr. C. B. Lacka closing his halfshop, consisting of woolen cashmire, serge, flannel, helmet, socks, neckties, Lady's and gentleman boots and shoes, white and coloured shirts, Portmanteaux, handbags, Gladstone bags, tin trunks, rajai, pillows, sponges, glass door cupboards, show case, &c. &c.
The above goods will be on view from to-morrow.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 33, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, very rich table ornaments, a firstrate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome Hink's and Dimar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, firstrate oleographs and pictures, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c, the property of Captain T. R. A. G. MONTGOMERY.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BONA FIDE.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE AT GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 4th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place (where the whole kit has been removed for sale) on account and risk of the concerned, consisting of very handsome and valuable well-seasoned household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, such as tables, chairs, cabinets, teapoys, drawing room suites, bedstead, almyras, wardrobes chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LOHAR STREET OR NEW LINE STREET, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and transferee of the mortgagee in possession, and with the consent of the mortgagor, Messrs. Narayen Ramchundra, Gujanund Ramchandra, and Anundrao Ramchundra, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises on MONDAY, the 18th April, at 4 p. m., the following property :—
All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 1076 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under old No. 396, new No. 2281, bearing old survey No. 3-1215, new No. 64 and for quit and ground rent under old No. 1163 new No 6391 and bearing old survey No. 1208 and new No. 2-61 with the several messuages or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under ward C ward Nos. 2731-37, street No. 3, ward Nos. 27, 30, 32, 36, 38 and 39, street No. 233, ward Nos. 2740, 2741, street Nos. 10 and 237, ward Nos. 2734-5, street No. 4-5 and ward No. 2731, and street No. 1, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Mr. Narayen Ramchander and other tenants, situate on the north side of Lohar Chawl Street in the sub-district of Bombay and bounded on the east by the property of Moroba Sewjee and Bawoo Balshett, on the west by the property now or lately of Bhowanjee Morojee, on the north by the properties of Luxman Kessowjee, Rameshander Narayen and Narayen Raghoba and on the south by the said Lohar Chawl Street.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, March 22, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.

THE SALE of Landed Property at Matoonga, advertised to be sold to-day is POSTPONED until further notice.

SALE OF Damaged Yarn and Machinery at the James Greaves Mill, on the Haines Road, near the Mahaluxmee Railway Station.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the James Greaves Mill, by order of the Fire Insurance Offices concerned—
A large lot of grey yarn damaged by water and fire baling press, bundling presses, damaged reeling machinery, old iron, Hessian cloth, burntwood, &c.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the Fort, opposite the Custom House, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glass and crockery ware, one half plate photo camera, one handsome 8-stops American organ, by Dominion Organ Co., one square Pianoforte by Colchester and Co., D. B. Gun by Thomas Boss in case, etc., the property of T. PILLOW, Esq., proceeded home.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.
GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed by the High Court in suit No. 84 of 1891, in which Fazul Jaffer is the plaintiff and Bai Virbai and others are the defendants, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., at Gowalia Tank Road, the remaining valuable stock in trade of the late Fazulbhoy Peroo Vijee consisting of drawing and bedroom furniture, elegant cabinets, chiffoniers, almyrahs, iron safe, &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 1st April next, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, opposite the Mess of the Marine Battalion, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a rich-toned grand square pianoforte by Rose and Co., one handsome light Victoria with back seat and moveable coachbox, handsome grey Arab Prince Charley, quiet and fast and harness, Hink's lamps, Hunsorah fowls, &c., the property of Professor J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE proceeded to England.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, March 22, 1893.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 51.
AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

MAPPIN AND WEBB,

SILVERSMITHS TO
H. M. THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY,
SHEFFIELD AND LONDON,

HAVE the honor to announce that they have forwarded by their representative to Bombay a vast and comprehensive stock direct from their works at Sheffield, embracing all the Novelties recently produced by them in Table Cutlery, Spoons Forks, Penknives, Scissors, Razors, Cups and Trophies, for Golf, Rowing, Swimming, Shooting, Lawn-Tennis and all other Sports, Ladies' and Gentlemen's fitted Dressing Bags, Tea and Coffee Services, and all kinds of Sterling Silver and Electroplated Ware. Also their celebrated and world-renowned Prince's Plate, which can only be obtained from Messrs. MAPPIN AND WEBB.

FOR EXHIBITION AND SALE FOR THE NEXT FEW DAYS
AT 60, TAMARIND LANE,
Messrs. King, King, & Co.'s Old Premises,
AT PRICES THE SAME AS IN LONDON.
NO ADVANCE WHATEVER FOR FREIGHT OR EXPENSES.
THE RUPEE TAKEN AT ITS EQUIVALENT.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.
IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.
PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SETS OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH IN RUBBER ONLY HALF THE USUAL CHARGES.

MR. GHEESTA before proceeding to America will be glad to register Orders up to the 24th of March next at his Residence, near the new Byculla Station, opposite Victoria Gardens. Hours of business from to 11 a.m. and 3 to 5-30 p.m.

FRAMJI COWASJI,
ENGINEER AND AGENT FOR ALL DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY,
60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY,

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PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 21.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening gives no quotation for Bar Silver; but makes the price of 4 per cent. Rupee Securities 15-16 per cent. lower, at £62 13-16; while, in New York, the metal declined in value ⅜ cent per oz., say to 82¼ cents; demand Exchange on London having advanced half a cent, to 4·87¼ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 425,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 82·75 to 82 80 per oz. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight, was put down ⅛d. to 1s. 2 5-16d. Consols in London were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 98⅜; and Indian Sterling Loan advanced ¼ per cent, to 109. The market rates of discount were unaltered. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. lower at 96½, *ex coupon*; Paris Exchange on London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday; Surats dull; and Arrivals flat: the day's Sales having aggregated 5,000 bales, East Indian *nil*. Both spot and arrival quotations were all unchanged. The day's Imports were 18,000 bales. "Fine" Broach at Havre was half a franc lower, at fcs. 58½. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands remains at 9 cents; but June Futures were 4 cents higher, at 8·97 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 10,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the present season's figures, and those for the previous two years in the same period:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Monday's Receipts	10,000	10,000	16,000
Two days' do.	18,000	22,000	31,000
Since 1st Sept., 1892....	4,417,000	6,352,000	6,119,000

Here Cotton has been quiet again to-day at a further decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, and with business upon a small scale. Exporters have bought 350 Julgaum, at Rs 232; and 200 Bhownugger, at Rs. 240; and they have contracted for 400 Bhownugger, for May delivery, at Rs. 232; while the Mills have taken only 300 bales, consisting of 100 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 220; and Nugger, at Rs. 226; and 50 each of Palitana, at Rs 246½; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 236 per candy.

WHEAT remains quiet in tone, with only a small export business passing; but quotations are without change.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers to-day, in a steady market. Linseed has advanced in value 1¼ anna per cz.; but in other descriptions there has been no movement.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	16,540	bales.
Wheat	27,865	cwts.
Linseed	36,356	,,
Rapeseed	21,439	,,
Gingelly	10,756	,,
Groundnuts	14,645	,,
Castorseed	4,411	,,
Rice	10,515	,,

The Banks, and Freight, Stock and Share markets have been closed to-day for a Parsee holiday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	4 7-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	98⅜
3 per cent. Rentes	96¼ ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	62 13-16
Bar Silver not quoted.	
Exchange on India 30 days' sight...	1-2 5-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab left here yesterday morning.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

PORT SAID, MARCH 20.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here this morning.
The Hall Line steamer Methley Hall left here this morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania arrived at Marseilles from Bombay on the 19th instant.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Malvern, 1,628 tons, Captain G Hyde, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from London and Antwerp via Karachi, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to The Bombay Co.

THE s s Ataka, 2,372 tons, Captain F F Bement, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of 4,365 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

THE s s Benares, 1,984 tons, Captain C Schoenfeldt, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Hamburg (8th February) via Antwerp, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Birch, Major Plant, Mr. Drew, Miss Becker, Sergt-Maj Webb and son and 36 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, cleared yesterday for Kathiawar coast and Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lt D C Ireland, Lt and Mrs. O'Brown and two children, Lt Windsor, Mr. Maneckjee Jeejeebhoy Shroff, Mrs. Bacon and infant, and 66 deck.

THE Austrian Lloyd S N Co's s s Maria Valerie, 2,643 tons, Captain A Mitis, sailed yesterday for China, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers, Mr Hauston, Mr Nairsmith, Mr Mutte, Mr and Mrs G Cotton, Right Rev Bishop Pagani and Nephew, Capt Radonoleh, Mr Goldenberg, Mr Fenercison, Mrs Leonaries and 11 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Benares (s)	Schoenfeldt..	Hamburg, Feb 8.
21	Pachumba (s)	Russell	Karachi, Mar 18.
	Ataka (s)	Bement	Cardiff, Feb 23.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Maria Valerie (s)..	Mitis	China, &c.
	Peninsular (s)	Logan	London, &c.

The steamer Karagola, Captain Tice, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Sutlej, for China, &c.
,, Khandalla, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
,, Lalpoora, for Calcutta, &c.
,, Worsley Hall, for Marseilles.
,, D Balduino, for Genoa, &c.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.
MARCH 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.
Mauritius and Madagascar mail via Zanzibar closes at Aden, at noon, on Thursday, the 23rd instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st March, 1893.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.- D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	20	7	5 p.m.	10	30
Teheran	21	2	36 a.m.	0	20
Suez	21	2	50 p.m.	0	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 21st March, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	51	...	...
,, Kurrachee	...	10	...	2
,, Madras	1	5	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

COLE—SHAW.—March 13, at Christ Church, Rawalpindi, by the Revd H J Spence Gray, Edward Hearle Cole, Lieutenant XIth (P W O) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, to Annie Violet daughter of Colonel Elphinstone Shaw.
GRAHAM—ROBERTSON.—March 14, at Serampur, by the Rev F W Chamberlain, William Corryton Graham, eldest son of Joseph Graham, Q C, late Advocate-General of Bengal, to Kate Emily Robertson.
MORRISON—GREISINGER.—March 7, at Dehra Dun, in the Morrison Memorial Presbyterian Church, at noon, by the Revd R Tackwell, assisted by the Revd J F Ullmann and Revd Robert Morrison, M A, brother of the bridegroom, the Revd W J P Morrison, M A, son of the late Revd H Morrison, D D, to Miss Anna S Geisinger (daughter of J Geisinger, Esq, Warrinton Mo, U S A), all of the American Presbyterian Mission.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1893.

IT is unquestionably difficult to develope the railway system of India at a time when the Secretary of State finds it necessary to impress on the Supreme Government the necessity of husbanding resources and abstaining from undertaking any public works which are not of urgent necessity. With the best will in the world the Government of India has not been able to persuade private capitalists to build railways in this country without a guarantee. The only experiment of the kind undertaken some years since proved infructuous even in the hands of the Rothschilds. No money no Swiss; without a guarantee there can be no railways, except such as the State builds for strategic or other special reasons with its own money. As matters are now the State is in no position either to give guarantees or to build railways on its own account. But the further development of the resources of India, like that of her American and Russian rivals in the markets of Europe, depends on the expansion of her railway system which is far from complete. The trunk lines are for the most part made, but the lateral lines which are indispensable if the main lines are to yield their full advantage are for the most part yet to be constructed. The assistance of private capital was invited by Lord Lansdowne in his speech at the completion of the Bengal-Nagpur line in March, 1891. His Excellency stated that the Government would welcome any proposal which might be made with a view to the construction of new lines by private enterprise, and intimated that every facility would be given to enable such projects to be carried out. Little or nothing has come of this suggestion, whether through the want of enterprise on the part of projectors or the delays and difficulties thrown in their way by official routine, it is not our present purpose to inquire. The broad fact which has to be faced, is that while there is a growing need of new lines to open up large tracts of country, the capital has not been forthcoming to construct them without a guarantee, and the Government is unable to undertake the work itself, or to guarantee the interest on the capital which is required.

The question then arises whether there is not an alternative which will supply the necessary funds for a large increase of the present railway system without any new strain upon the resources of the Government. The railway system in India covers more than 17,000 miles, of which by far the larger part belongs to the State. The mileage of the State lines is 15,583¾, while the lines worked by guaranteed companies have a mileage of 2,588½. To these may be added 435¼ worked by assisted companies, the lines owned by Native States, and worked by companies covering 600 miles, and lines owned and worked by Native States, 908½ miles. Leaving aside the Native State lines and the assisted companies, we have in British India over fifteen thousand five hundred miles of railway in the hands of the State, while the guaranteed companies work nearly two thousand six hundred miles. As every one knows, the State does not itself work the whole, or even the half of its own lines. Over 9,500 miles of the Government lines are worked by companies, the State itself working six thousand miles. It is worth while considering whether it would not be a prudent and a practical policy for the Government to sell some of its railways to the companies which now work them, and invest the millions received in payment in the construction of new lines which are urgently required. At first it might appear that the selling of State lines would be a reversal of the policy followed when the Government—availing itself of the Purchase Clause in the original concession—bought the East Indian Line from the guaranteed company on the 1st January, 1880. That policy is not under present circumstances likely to be carried further. The Government of India had no sooner acquired the East Indian Line than it leased it to a new company, in order that it might be quit of the trouble of management. It is a question whether the purchase-money—enhanced as it was by twenty-five per cent. on the share capital of the company—would not have been more advantageously laid out in constructing such State lines as might be reasonably expected to pay four per cent. on the cost of construction. It would certainly be a retrograde step to sell the State Railways and use the money to meet the loss by exchange, or expend it in some other equally profitless fashion. But there would be nothing inconsistent with the modern doctrine of nationalising railway lines to part with railways for the wherewithal to construct others of equal importance.

That policy would be the nearest possible approach to eating your cake and having it. It would give India two miles of railway where there is now one, and whether the new mile be built by the State out of money paid by a company for the old one, or be built by the company, is a matter of absolute indifference so far as the principle involved is concerned. With the abundance of capital lying idle for want of a safe investment, there can be no doubt that State lines paying four per cent. would be readily purchased either by the companies now working them, or by other capitalists, if they were put in the market. The State might fairly ask for a premium, seeing that investors would be putting their money on what in sporting phrase would be termed a certainty. The purchasers would at once take possession of a going concern, yielding a safe dividend which would grow with the growth of the population and prosperity of the country. We do not suggest that the whole of the State lines should be disposed of to the highest bidder, or to a mere speculator. Many of them, it is sad to say, would be unmarketable, as for instance strategic railways, at all events those of them which were built for purely military requirements. It would be undesirable to glut the market by disposing of all the paying lines, and it would be inadvisable to embark at once in the construction of a whole system of feeder railways. It would be better to proceed tentatively, and build subsidiary lines as opportunity offers and where the need is greatest. Four or five millions of capital obtained by the sale from time to time of State Railways now worked by companies, would in the course of the next four or five years do much towards the completion of the Indian Railway system, and the development of the backward districts. In throwing out this suggestion we desire to protest in advance against the possible appropriation of the purchase-money of the lines being expended on strategic railways, which however necessary for defensive purposes, do not contribute to the commercial progress of the country. Whatever capital be obtained by selling paying State lines should be invested in State lines which will in their turn pay their way, and help the country to meet its burdens by increasing the area under profitable cultivation.

THE London County Council has got itself into a somewhat awkward predicament which illustrates the inconvenience of mixing up philanthropy and business. Last May that body passed a resolution "that all contractors be compelled to sign a declaration that they pay the Trades Union rates of wages, and observe the hours of labour and conditions recognised by the Trade Union or Unions in the place or places where the contract is executed; and that the hours and wages be inserted in and form part of the contract by way of schedule, and that penalties be enforced for any breach of agreement." No provision was made for the contingency that the rate of wages—and the number of working hours—might vary while the contract was running, or even in the interval between the signature of the contract and the date on which the work actually began. This has actually happened: some months ago it was decided by the Council to build a large ferry-boat to ply on the Thames between Woolwich and Blackwall, chiefly for the convenience of working men. The firm of W. Simons and Co., of Renfrew, sent in a tender for £5,000 less than that of an English firm on the Thames. Some of the Councillors were desirous of placing the order with the Thames firm on the ground that trade was slack, and the work would give much-needed employment. The rate of wages in the Thames workshops was considerably higher than that on the Clyde. The Council decided to place the order with the Clyde firm, and inserted the stipulation that the rate of wages paid their workmen should be the Trade Union rate, and the hours of labour those of the Union men at the date of the contract. It happens that the employers on the Clyde do not pay the workmen direct, but contract with gangers who undertake to do so much work for a certain price, and obtain their own assistants as they best can. The work could not be done on any other system, and the Committee of the Council waived the clause against sub-letting which had been inserted in the contract. The contractors asked that the rates of wages should vary with that of the Trades Union on the Clyde. This the Committee declined to do. Meanwhile wages had fallen five per cent. Messrs. Simons could not pay five per cent. over current rates on one job, especially as the squads are moved from job to job, and the same men would be earning more wages at one hour of the day than at another. To get over the difficulty they offered to give the Council the difference between the scheduled rates and the rates actually paid. The Bridges Committee decided that it was not competent for them to vary the order of the Council, and the contract is in a state of suspended animation. Probably in the result the L.C.C. will give the contract to the Thames firm that asks £5,000 more for the work, and will pay its workmen a higher rate of wages than that which obtains on the Clyde.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE'S *magnum opus* "The Golden Book of India," has appeared, and is worthy alike of the skill of the author and the enterprise of the publishers, Messrs. Macmillan. Looked at even as a mere list of the titled and decorated personages of India, including the fifty-four new titles and the nine new decorations gazetted in Calcutta on January 2, 1893, it is, we believe, absolutely unique. It is very useful as a mere directory, giving the residences of those named, the date of their title and biographical details, &c., such as are found in Dod and similar indispensable works at home. But it is the historical value of the family histories which is most striking. The history of the Sikh power is faithfully illustrated in the numerous genealogies and family-histories of the Sikh Sardars, and that of Oudh in the family-histories of the Chiefs of the Rajput clans there, sometimes called Raja, sometimes Nawab, sometimes Rai, and sometimes Diwan. A similar value attaches the histories of the Chiefs of the Bundela Rajputs in Bundelkhand, of the Mahrattas in Central India and Gujarat, of the Dravidians in Malabar and Southern India, and of the numerous petty Gond Rajas and Thakurs, in the Central Provinces. The history of the new native aristocracy under the British regime is illustrated particularly in the family-histories of the Bengal Rajas and the modern creations of Rai Bahadurs, Rao Bahadurs, and Khan Bahadurs as well as of the Rao Sahebs, Rai Sahebs, and Khan Sahebs. Not the least interesting features of this handsome work are the carefully-written introduction and the useful glossary of the meanings of the two hundred Indian titles. "The Golden Book of India" which literally supplies a long-felt want not only in Indian and Anglo-Indian households, but in England also, is dedicated by permission to her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

THE "explanation" accompanying the Navy Estimates contains a regrettable reference to the Royal Naval Reserve. There is still, it appears, an increasing disposition on the part of officers to volunteer for the twelve months' training in her Majesty's ships, but unfortunately for financial and other reasons it has not been possible to accept all candidates who offered themselves. At the present time there are a hundred and ninety-two officers as compared with a hundred and twenty-four in the corresponding period of last year, and the list has now reached the maximum number allowed by the order of her Majesty in Council. It is therefore held to be necessary to restrict the number of direct entries, and in order to leave some margin for promotion only officers in the junior ranks, and these sparingly, will be admitted for some time to come. Royal Naval Reserve officers cost very little and the more of them the nation has within call in time of necessity the better. A committee which sat in 1891 to inquire into the working of the Royal Naval Reserve, made many suggestions, the majority of which have been acted upon, and it is believed—or the Admiralty would have us think so—that their adoption will be of great advantage to the efficiency of the force. Foremost of these is a determination not to confer honorary commissions except on gentlemen officially connected with the Reserve who while holding office become ex-officio honorary officers of the Civilian Rank. Instead of an honorary list there is to be a retirac those who still liable to serve have been on the Active List. This, however, alter the status of the present honorar cers who have not served on the Activ In order to qualify for the retaining fee higher rank, junior officers are to be re to undergo, after promotion, a satisfa course of instruction and examination in of the gunnery ships. Arrangements for higher training of officers are to be ma These changes will doubtless be conducive increased efficiency; the effect they will ha on the number on the list is, however, to regretted. New rules as regards the m also come into force during the year. Reserv men instead of undergoing their customary training in batteries, where it is not possible for them to learn anything of the routine of man-of-war life, must be trained in sea-going district ships. Further rules as regards firemen are recommended and approved, but they will not come into force during the present official year.

WE hear from home that there is an impression in Whitehall that Sir Arthur Godley, who succeeded the late Sir Louis Mallet as permanent Under-Secretary of State for India, is shortly to be transferred to some other sphere of official duty, presumably the Treasury, the Secretaryship of which is about to become vacant by the retirement of Sir Reginald Welby. Those who ought to know doubt the report, but Mr. Gladstone, it is said, entertains a very high opinion of his former Private Secretary, and it would not be surprising, therefore if Sir Arthur Godley were to receive the blue riband of the Civil Service. His own inclination would, it is believed, lead him to remain where he is, particularly as his health is not very good, but he may find it difficult to refuse the appointment if it be pressed upon him by the Prime Minister. Sir Horace Walpole would, of course, be his successor, and the new Assistant Secretary, a member of the India Office staff. The man who probably has most claims to promotion, and whose selection would give the greatest satisfaction throughout the department is the modest but able Assistant Political Secretary, Mr. Edmund Neel, C.I.E.

LORD ROBERTS will be the guest of Captain Hext during his stay in Bombay. The dinner at the Byculla Club, at which Lord Roberts will refer to the subject of Frontier Defence and the condition of the Native Army will take place on the evening of the 7th April. The valedictory address of the departing Commander-in-Chief is looked forward to with as much interest as was that of Lord Dufferin at the same club when leaving India. It is understood that H. E. Admiral Kennedy and the officers of the Squadron will give Lord Roberts a naval send-off on his departure, her Majesty's ships accompanying him out of the harbour. This will be a very picturesque and

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The following is the result of the race for the Lincolnshire Handicap :—

Wolf's Crag	1
Gangway	2
Marcion	3

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty the Queen has started for Florence.

PANIC IN SILVER STOCKS.

There is great depression in the price of silver and in all silver stocks owing to the news that an Indian Loan is to be issued.

THE UGANDA QUESTION.

During the discussions in the House of Commons, last night, on Supply, Mr. Labouchere criticized the mission to Uganda, which the Government had entrusted to Sir Gerald Portal.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply, said that Sir Gerald Portal had simply been instructed to enquire as to the best method of treating Uganda, and that neither occupation nor annexation was contemplated by the Government.

Mr. Labouchere then brought forward an amendment for omitting Uganda from the credit which was rejected by a large majority.

LATER.

During the debate in the House of Commons, last night, on Uganda Mr. Balfour accused Mr. Gladstone of minimising the assurances given by him during the debate on the Address.

Mr. Chamberlain said he believed that the Nation was resolved not to relinquish the advantages secured by the surrender of Heligoland and Foreign Treaties.

Both Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain said that England's honour was pledged to the retention of Uganda.

LORD SALISBURY'S CONDITION.

Latest bulletins respecting Lord Salisbury state that his Lordship is making favourable progress.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 21.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 10th instant, left here for Bombay, at 10 a.m., to-day, and the s. s. Valetta for Australia and Colombo at the same time.

ENHANCEMENT OF ASSESSMENT RATES IN ASSAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 21.

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckingham will ask in the Legislative Council, on Thursday, whether the effect of assessment rates adopted for the revision of the land revenue settlement in Assam will result in the enhancement of as much as 100 per cent. on a large proportion of ryots' holdings under ordinary cultivation, and whether any limit of total enhancement on individual holdings is prescribed as in Bombay.

CHIN HILLS NEWS.

Pimpi was occupied on the 14th instant with very little opposition. One private of the Norfolk Regiment was slightly wounded. The village was surprised, and the Chins decamped, leaving everything.

GILGIT NEWS.

THE ATTACK ON CHILAS.

The party force which attacked Chilas on the 5th is now believed to have been only an advance guard of much larger force. Reinforcements are said to be coming up for the enemy, and another attack is suspected. As far as can be ascertained the enemy's loss on the 5th could not have been under two-hundred and fifty.

THE KURRUM ESCORT.

The Kurrum Escort is to be reduced to one Infantry Regiment, one Squadron Cavalry, and two guns, in April. On the withdrawal of the troops from Buland Khel, the escort will summer at Shalozan, where no huts are required The Mekram garrison consisting of one troop 5th Bombay Cavalry, two guns No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery, and two companies, 27th Bombay Infantry, will return to India in April, marching *via* Lus Beyla to Karachi. The civil establishment will return with the troops.

MILITARY MANŒUVRES AT QUETTA.

No manœvres are to be held at Quetta this month owing to the inclemency of the weather.

DEPARTURE OF LORD ROBERTS.

Lord Roberts leaves Calcutta at 5-30 on Thursday afternoon, a British guard-of-honour being formed at the Treasury Gate at Fort William and a Native Guard at the Howrah Station.

EMPLOYMENT OF RETIRED OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The Secretary of State has approved of the following regulations for the employment of retired officers of the Indian Staff Corps, who may be recalled to Army Service :—An officer retired on pension on the condition of liability to service on an emergency, shall be an Indian Reserve Officer. While so liable, if he retire as Lieutenant or Captain he is liable till forty-five, as Major till fifty, Lieutenant-Colonel till fifty-five, Colonel till fifty-seven, and General till sixty-seven. He may be recalled for employment with a Native Corps or Army Staff or any department in the Indian Army, and his service counts towards promotion under Staff Corps rules, and he is eligible for promotion by brevet full pay and allowances of officers of corresponding rank in the Indian Army with free passage out and back, and a gratuity of three months' pay will be granted. The privileges of wound pensions, batta, and medal will also be given and the widow and children will have the full rights granted them.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 21.

To-day Mr. Inverarity dealt with the Lucknow evidence against Mrs. Mehdi Hassan. He asked the Court to discredit the whole of it as there was ample proof that it had been got up solely to blacken Mrs. Mehdi Hassan's character. Lauchlin's evidence on the face of it was untrue, and from statements he had made it was certain he had a motive in giving that evidence as an instance of how the defence had endeavoured to blacken Mrs. Mehdi Hassan's character. Mr. Inverarity pointed to the allegation as to her conduct with Mr. Rudra. It was an atrocious suggestion, and such questions ought never to have been put to Syed Ali Belgrami. It could not be evidence in the case and was only with the object of damaging her reputation as much as possible. It was impossible that a professional gentleman in Mr. Rudra's position could have been guilty of such conduct as had been imputed to him. Dealing with the law as it affected the Lucknow evidence he said even if his Worship held the whole of it to be true it could not be evidence in the case for defamation, unless Mehdi Hassan was shown to have a knowledge of the facts alleged against his wife, and there had been no presence that such was the case. Even admitting the evidence was true, and Mehdi Hassan was aware of it, it would have to be rejected by the Court; because the specific charges in the pamphlet, were dated in 1873, and they could not enlarge the words so as to admit of bringing evidence to prove previous conduct, whilst admitting the charges of 1873 were unfounded. Mr. Inverarity had not closed his reply when the Court rose.

ABOLITION OF IMPORT DUTIES IN CHINESE TURKESTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 21.

The Pekin Government have abolished import duties in Chinese Turkestan, except in the case of opium and livestock.

SECRETARY TO THE BENGAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

Mr. M. Finucane, now on furlough, will return to India at the end of April to act as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Bengal, in the place of Mr. Bolton, who is going on seven months' leave.

THE JURY COMMISSION.

The Jury Commission met again on Monday afternoon, at Calcutta, when they had before them the draft of the report in a printed form. The deliberations must now be on the eve of closing.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF MILITARY WORKS.

Colonel W. P. Toukius, C. I. E., Chief Engineer, Baluchistan, succeeds Major-General Sanford, whose extension of two years' service expired on the 15th instant, as Director-General of Military Works.

THE LUCKNOW-CAWNPORE SECTION.

Colonel Gracey, Consulting Engineer to Government for Railways, Lucknow, paid a flying visit to Calcutta, on Monday, on business connected with the project for a line from Lucknow to Cawnpore to link up the narrow gauge systems.

THE SIKKIM-TIBET TREATY.

After many days' negotiations with the Chinese Government under the treaty relating to Sikkim and Tibet affairs are at last passing into their final stage. The only matter still undecided is that relating to the import of Indian tea into Tibet. It is believed that this point will shortly be disposed of.

Mr. Hart, Chinese representative, returns to Darjeeling from Calcutta this week.

CROPS IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

It is to be feared that the crops in several districts of the North-West Provinces have suffered severely within the last few days. A correspondent at Moradabad writes that rabi is being ruined owing to heavy rain, and serious damage has been done by hail in Jalaun district, where it is expected that remissions of revenue, more or less extensive, will require to be made in the case of sixty-eight villages.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHANNIER.

Brigadier-General Channier, commanding the Assam district, has arrived at Calcutta, and other General officers are expected to bid farewell to Lord Roberts.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. AND MRS. ADAMS.

Benares entertains Mr. and Mrs. Adams at a farewell dinner in the Assembly Rooms on Wednesday before their departure to Lucknow. Mr. Adams makes over the charge of the Commissionership to Mr. LaTouche on the 3rd April.

THE KASHMIR MURDER CASE.

The famous Kashmir murder case begins early next month, at Montgomery. The Government have approved of the proposal of the officiating Resident in Kashmir issuing a certificate under Section 188 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for trial by a competent Court in British India of such persons being natives of India and subjects of her Majesty as are charged with having taken part whether as principals or as abettors in Sawal Singh's murder. Colonel Barr has issued a certificate accordingly. The case was placed in the hands of the Inspector-General of Police and the Government Advocate for necessary action as above.

DEPARTURE OF SIR GEORGE GREAVES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 21.

Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief, leaves Panchgani for Poona, on the morning of the 29th instant, and will leave Poona for Bombay on the following morning. Sir George will dine with H. E. the Governor the same night, and will be present at the Staff dinner the following day. Sir George will bid good-bye to India on the first proximo.

SIR GEORGE GREAVES' SUCCESSOR.

Lady and Miss Hudson, who are expected to arrive at Bombay on the 26th instant, with Sir John Hudson will probably go direct to Mahableshwar.

LORD WENLOCK ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 21.

Replying to an address at Coconada, yesterday, H. E. the Governor congratulated the memorialists on the East Coast Railway reaching Rajahmundri. His Excellency promised to give the water-supply scheme his careful consideration. One address asked for an extension of the limits of the election of jurors and assessors to more than forty miles in radius, now that the railway had been introduced. His Excellency the Governor thought that the extension of the limit of the election for jurors had best be considered for the whole presidency.

THE MAHARAJAH OF BHAVNAGAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, MARCH 21.

The Bhavnagar Club entertained this evening his Highness the Maharajah on the eve of his departure for Europe. The heir-apparent, the Councillors of the State, Captain Merewether, Captain Godrich, and many others were present, The Club building and the grounds were tastefully decorated with buntings and coloured light. Refreshments were provided in a large shamiana. After the loyal toast for the Queen-Empress, Mr. Dosabhai Framji, C. S. I., proposed the health of his Highness in fitting and eulogistic terms. He referred eloquently to the great advance his State had made during the Maharajah's rule in all departments and warmly wished him God-speed, a happy and prosperous voyage and a speedy return full of honours and pleasant reminiscences of the country of the Queen-Empress, to whom he had always been grateful and loyal for the many favours he had received. The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm. His Highness returned thanks, and proposed the prosperity of the Club, which was warmly received. The health of the heir-apparent was then proposed and responded to by his tutor, Captain Merewether. After refreshments the gathering separated. The Maharaja left amidst deafening cheers. The Band of the Bhavnagar Infantry played on the grounds.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Siam, with the English, mails of the 10th inst., left Aden at 10 a.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at about 5 p.m. on Sunday. The Siam, which communicated at Aden with the Valetta, brings the following passengers :—

From London : Mr. H. Campbell, Major Craigie Mr. G. W. Lindsley, Mr. R. J. D. Moseley, Mr. Robert Wordsworth, Miss Wahiduddin, Mrs. Grant, infant, and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Warden, infant, and ayah, Mrs. Wordsworth, Miss D'Alren, Lieut. H. D. Maclean, Mr. Wolstencroft, Capt. A. N. Carr, Mr. Bracegirdle, Mr. S. M. Khallurrahman.

From Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. J. Deas, Miss Deas, Mr. G. H. Townsend, General Sir J. Hudson, Lady and Miss Hudson, Mr. E. D. Maclaagan, Col. H. M. Evans, Capt. J. W. Cowley, Mr. S. Hammick, Capt. H. Melville, Miss Renwic, Col. Grant, Lieut. Rooke, Mr. Possman, Mr. A. Levick, Surg-Lieut.-Col. R. Cladecott.

For Madras (via Bombay) : Mr. R. H. McKillop, Mr. and Mrs. Walthew, Rev. M. Heron.

THE WESTERN INDIA CHALLENGE CUP TOURNAMENT.

THE competition for the Western India Lawn-Tennis Challenge Cup, singles, was concluded yesterday, the winner being Captain R. M. Poore, of the 7th Hussars, A.-D.-C. to his Excellency the Governor. The following shows the draw and the result of each match :—

Capt. S. C. U. Smith, R. A. / Mr. E. W. Arundell	Capt. Smith won by 6-4 and 6-2	Capt. Poore won by 6-3 & 6-4.
Capt R. M. Poore / Dr. G. E. Fooks	Capt. Poore won by 6-2 and 6-5	

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 3.

A BLIND SPORTING ENTHUSIAST.

IT was in the prime of summer time that I hurried off to the level mead of the cricket field. I was attracted by a struggle of no ordinary importance—a county match. My indolence, if it was indolence, for idleness is hard to define, was shared by thousands. Busy men had left their counting houses, merchants had forsaken their warehouses, lawyers had neglected clients and consultations, barristers had refused to study briefs, public schoolboys home for the holidays preferred the contest to all other events, the butterflies of society—the ladies—who cannot usually tell a leg hit from a cut, preferred cricket to afternoon tea and talk, and the skilled artisan, as keen a critic as anybody, were all there. In fact, all sorts and conditions of men and women surrounded the enclosure. There was naught to marvel at in this picture, thought I. It is a typical gathering of English life; an assembly of able-bodied people, able mentally and physically, who take delight in the scientific skill and perfect physique of the players. As I sauntered about I noticed a young man whose attitude struck me as curious. He appeared to be admiring the vast vault of the blue heavens rather than watching the exciting battle on which thousands of eyes were rivetted. I approached the lone and desolate figure, for he sat apart from the rest of mankind. Merciful heavens! The poor fellow was blind! What could he see in the match? What delight could he find in the display? I could not answer these questions. It was in the depth of winter, when the north winds blow, that I next saw my blind sportsman. It was a chilling afternoon, and amongst the excited throng, whose pulse was as a whole quickened and retarded according to the varying fortune of the game, was my blind friend. What could he see in the match? What delight could he find in the display? And yet he seemed to be enjoying himself. What fun and frolic can there be in the world of sport for the blind man?

A WORSHIPPER OF ULYETT.

This particular sightless sportsman was a thorough cricket enthusiast. I think I told you of him last summer. He is the man who makes George Ulyett his cricket idol; who can recount the scores of the famous Yorkshire batsman; and who is always accorded the pleasure of a talk with Ulyett when opportunity presents itself. It is amusing to hear this dweller in the land of eternal night either compliment Ulyett on his recent form or condole with him because his lucky star has not been in the ascendant. The blind bat and ball worshipper knows exactly what is going on in the world of cricket. There is nothing more difficult to understand than human nature. It seems extraordinary that a man whose visual organs are closed can create and sustain within himself an interest in cricket. Especially in this age of rush, when the majority of people seem to begrudge the time required for a big cricket match, it would appear hard for many people, with a pair of serviceable eyes, to love cricket for itself. So much greater must be the enthusiasm of the blind. Football itself is typical of the age of rush, and hence its popularity.

A STRANGE FONDNESS FOR FOOTBALL.

Now I can understand a blind man being interested, nay excited by a football match. Mr. Charles Edwardes wrote an interesting article on "The New Football Mania," in the *Nineteenth Century* for last October, and in the course of his paper he remarked :—"I know a blind man who is regularly conducted to the football field, and works himself up into as hot a state of eagerness as his neighbours. This poor gentleman follows the game with his ears." That I take it is the blind man's delight, the fun and frolic he finds in football. I can't suppose it is an esthetic pleasure. I cannot imagine that his mind is held spell-bound, soothed, and comforted as by the strains of a great orchestra interpreting with true artistic feelings the sublime thoughts of some of our most divine moulders of melody and music. Still his mind may be stirred, and his imagination fired, by the battle cries of the combatants, by the Tyrtæan enthusiasm of the crowd, by the quaintness and originality of their exclamations, by the depths of their groans and moans, and the roar of their vocal artillery in the moments of triumph. If you doubt my word just go to an exciting match and sit it out with your eyes closed. Of course, you will miss the actual play, the finesse of the field work, but the experiment will prove interesting, I warrant you.

FOOTBALL NOT SEEN BUT HEARD.

You will know when the game has commenced—not only from the referee's shrill whistle—but from the roar which goes up from the assembly. A pleasureable buzz, the beating of kidded palms, and the clapping of horny hands, will tell you that the home team is leading the attack, for football folk are nothing if not fanatically partisan. The universal "oh," the sigh of despair which follows, acquaints you with the fact that the attack has proved abortive, that the final shot did not count as a bull's-eye. The silence which then ensues is pregnant with meaning. The "enemy" is retaliating, and the fate of the favourites hangs in the balance. Just at that moment the usually decorous deacon of the Cathesda Tabernacle is worked up to such a tension that he yells out to the full-back, "Knock him over, Billy." Everybody laughs at the good deacon. They know he means no malice, and Billy rolls his opponent in Mother Earth. You know that Billy has made his for roll in the mud by the cheers which reward the accomplishment of this feat. Billy may be a Chang, and the sinuous forward a veritable Tom Thumb; but these are details. As Sandy McTaggart, one of the dribblers of the home team, raises the siege by sprinting off, you know what he is doing by the chorus of "Played, Sandy," and you hear the wail of one of the supporters of the visitors as he mutters, "Well, I'm blowed." Of course, he isn't, but he sees the half-back passed. He shrieks, "Give him beans." This is an allegorical remark addressed to Archie McScatterem, their noted back. Dick speeds on his way unmolested. You are made aware of the fact by the cries of "Shoot Dick," or "Pass Dick," and then all of a sudden a shrill female says "Through;" a base voice cries "First blood," and the vocal artillery salutes the goal. The home supporters cheer, clap their hands, rattle their walking sticks on whatever is handy, and pandemonium is complete. I have heard one of these royal acclamations of a goal, nobly got, fully a mile away from the football ground. The blind man or the bandaged spectator thus follows the game. By the groans which arise after resuming operations he knows full well that Dick or one of his comrades has been foully treated. A thousand throats utter the demand "Turn him off," and the blind man feels that an unmanly and unchivalrous act has been done. Then the field changes like a kaleidoscope, and "Smith's screwed" resounds on his expectant ear. There is a *double entendre* in this observation, and if the blind man is not well versed in the technique of the game he must not translate it too literally. Silence is again supreme. "One for us," triumphantly observes a visitor. The score is equalised. This is evident from the fact that there is an enthusiastic cheer from a small company of faithful henchmen belonging to the strangers, who are stationed on the other side of the ground. And so the war is waged and the blind man gets his fun and frolic out of football. He is not the only unfortunate who has ever obtained some compensation for Nature's deprivations out of the much-abused game of football. Most of us, I expect, have known dumb players at the game. Indeed, I have seen some very excellent dumb footballers—men who have shone both under Rugby and Association rules. These dumb dribblers and dodgers set a very excellent example to many of their colleagues—for they never abuse the referee. Deaf-mutes are frequently taught football, and more than one international match has actually been played between the deaf-mutes of England and Scotland. If the rough-and-tumble of football can afford any pleasure to the blind, the deaf, and the dumb, surely the game is worthy of a kind word. These poor, afflicated creatures know not many of the fierce joys of their fellows.

A SOUND CRICKET SYSTEM.

Blind men have themselves actually engaged in many of our English sports and games—notably fishing. Just as the faculty of hearing is generally abnormally developed in the blind, so is the sense of touch—so much so that some blind anglers have been most expert salmon fishermen. There have been, too, very excellent blind boatbuilders—especially of boats for racing purposes. Few people, however, have heard of a sightless cricketer and yet the eldest son of Sir William Hart Dyke is a blind batsman. The facts were made public a short time ago. I forget by whom, but I distinctly remember reading them. Young Dyke has a ball specially made for himself. A small bell is fixed inside, and his ears are so acute that he can both bat and field this ball with astonishing accuracy—although nothing should surprise us in these days of boxing kangaroos and wrestling lions. Mr. Dyke is credited with scoring eight runs in a local contest, and it is said that he plays so admirably that no one who saw him bat would ever dream that he was unable to see. Very naturally he is more at home with slow bowling than with fast deliveries. It would be well if some large-hearted gentleman tried to lessen the enormity of such a terrible affliction as blindness by giving some of the inmates of our blind institutes opportunities for learning and practising this kind of cricket—cricket practised on a system of sound. I often think that some of our inventive geniuses could confer no greater boon upon the sightless of both sexes than by devising interesting sports for their amusement. Men and women must recreate. The people who cannot find the time requisite for rest and recreation will sooner or later have to find time to lay in bed and listen to the doctor's remarks.

DUAL HONOURS.

I see that Sutcliffe, the goalkeeper for the Bolton Wanderers, had been selected to occupy that position for England against Wales, at Stoke, on Monday, March 13. Sutcliffe was a splendid Yorkshire Rugby player, and was one of the English three-quarters against the Maori football team which visited England in the season of 1888-89. I suppose this match is as much entitled to be considered an international fixture as that between the Canadians and their Association brethren a season or so ago. If so, Sutcliffe is in the proud position of equalling the hitherto unique record of R. H. Birkett, of the Clapham Rovers, who earned his cap under both codes of rules, as he was for several years one of the best backs of the Rugby Union and kept goal for the Association team. If I remember right, Dr. John Smith, of Kirkcaldy, the famous centre of the Queen's Park team a decade since, played for Scotland in that position, and was once on the reserve for his mother country under Rugby rules.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKET TEAM.

I see that some of the Australian newspapers have been severely criticising the composition of the Australian cricketing team to visit England during the ensuing summer, and that some of our newspapers have been reproducing some of these very partial opinions. From the reading of Colonial prints I gather a variety of notions, and I would like to put the case, as I think, impartially and fairly. Messrs. Blackham, Bruce, Turner, Bannerman, Giffen, and Lyons were the gentlemen who selected the twelve, and naturally enough first chose themselves and a number of other talented players and desirable companions. In picking a number of men who have to travel many thousands of miles together, and who have to be associated for months in an arduous undertaking, the question of companionship seems to have been entirely overlooked—at least, on this side of the water. It is all very well to autocratically assert that such a player should have been included in the travelling troupe. One must consider the social relations of the combination. If the best player in Australia would not be a *persona grata* to the remainder, it would be wiser to leave him behind. A lack of harmony round the dinner table does not produce unity of purpose and cordial comradeship on the field. We have seen this proved both with English teams in Australia and Colonial teams in England. For some personal reason, quite inexplicable to me, Dr. Barrett has been ignored. Now, we all know that Dr. Barrett is a useful player, but with A. C. Bannerman in the twelve he is not required. It is urged that Donnan, who played against Lord Sheffield's team in the great matches, is entitled to a place instead of Graham; that Walter Giffen is merely included to please brother George; and that Callaway and Iredale have claims which ought not to have been overlooked. Mr. H. Moses, the best first-class batsman which Australia has yet produced, has declared that the team is a good one, although he is one of those who think the side could be improved by Iredale, Donnan, and Callaway. Moses is much taken with Iredale as a batsman. Mr. Charles Beal thinks "Australian cricket is lucky to have such a team going home," although he, too, praises Callaway, Donnan, and Iredale. Mr. Philip Sheridan, a very experienced critic and the managing trustee of the Sydney Association Cricket Ground, has likewise been interviewed, and pointing to a scrap of paper on which the names of the team were written, said: "You have the best eleven in Australia down there. That is all you want." To show the variety of opinion that exists, Mr. Sheridan, who saw New South Wales play South Australia, and watched Graham defying Giffen, speaks of the Victorian as "the best batsman I ever saw in my life. I have seen Charlie Bannerman at his best, and all of them, but Graham is the most attractive batsman I have ever seen." Said the interviewer, "You have a high opinion of Graham." "I have," replied Mr. Sheridan, "and Australian cricket wouldn't be represented in England if the team had not Graham in it." The very fact that H. Graham scored 86 not out against Giffen should silence all critics.

THE CYCLING CAMPAIGN.

The athletic and cycling season will soon be with us. Most of our young men will soon be preparing for the coming festivals. Concerning athletics generally I have yet much to say. The cycling campaign of 1893 is sure to be exceedingly interesting, as besides Zimmerman, Sanger, Wheeler, Spooner, and Waller—all from America, are likely to visit England. Wallace C. Sanger, who is described across the Atlantic as the Wisconsin Wonder, is said to be a veritable flyer. He has beaten a really good man in Arthur Lumsden, and has had the audacity to challenge Zimmerman to race him for 10,000,000 dollars a-side. This may be Yankee bounce. If not, Mr. Sanger may find that he is not welcome on an English track among amateurs. I notice the Dutchmen are also coming to England when the championships come along, while another German contingent is also expected.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN TAFE, Army Pay Department, on return from leave, has been posted to the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment at Quetta.

SURGEON-MAJOR R. W. BARNES and Surgeon-Captain G. Nelis, Army Medical Staff, will, on arrival at Poona, be attached to the Station Hospital for duty until further orders.

A BOARD will assemble at Ahmednagar on such date, time, and place as the Officer Commanding the Station may appoint for the examination of the men of the 8th Bombay Infantry in army signalling. Captain Errington, of the Bombay Infantry, will be the president.

THE following officers have obtained leave out of India :—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Chino, Army Medical Staff, for six months, on medical certificate; Captain C. P. Dawson, 2nd Dragoon Guards, for six months, on medical certificate; Captain J. W. Peters, 7th Dragoon Guards, for six months, on medical certificate; Major R. D. Rutherford, 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, one year, on private affairs; Surgeon-Captain R. Jennings, M.D., for six months, on private affairs; Lieutenant E. F. Macnaughtan, 16th Lancers, for two months, on medical certificate; Surgeon-Captain R. W. Wright, for six months, on private affairs; Lieutenant G. P. Thorp, 3rd Rifle Brigade, one year, on private affairs; and Major C. H Dixon, 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, for nine months, on private affairs.

A COMMITTEE composed of Colonel Tandy, 25th Bombay Light Infantry as president, and Major Nuthall, Commanding 13th Bombay Infantry, and Captain Beckham, Wing Commander, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, as members, has been ordered to assemble at Poona, at whatever time and place the president may appoint in communication with the members to report on the new Bengal book for the keeping of Regimental Accounts of Native Infantry, whether applicable to this Presidency, and if not for suggestions as to what alterations will make it suitable. The Bengal book is the outcome of a special Simla Committee on the subject. Colonel Tandy served on the former Committee on the abortive book prepared in Bombay and condemned it, but notwithstanding it was applied to Bengal and raised quite a storm before it was withdrawn. The new book to be reported on, will be brought into general use in Bengal on the 1st proximo.

APPROPRIATION REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF 1891-92.

GENERAL REVIEW.

THE following general remarks introduce a voluminous report prepared by Mr. Jacob, the Comptroller and Auditor-General on the appropriation of the accounts of the Government of India in the past year. Throughout the report the figures are tens of rupees (Rx. 1 = Rs. 10), with the last two figures cut off for brevity, thus, 149,7 reads one hundred and forty-nine thousand seven hundred tens of rupees :—

In the Budget Estimates for 1891-92 the total Revenue was estimated at 86,025,3, and the Expenditure chargeable against it at 85,909,7, leaving a small surplus of 115,6. A substantial surplus was secured in each of the two previous years, but as it resulted mainly from temporary causes, no important remission of taxation or other great fiscal reform involving a serious sacrifice of revenue was possible in the Financial Statement of 1891-92. The only important financial measure undertaken in that year was the restoration of the Famine Insurance Grant to the full amount of 1,500,0, and, after setting aside this sum for that purpose, the Government of India was able to show a surplus of 115,6 only in the Budget Estimate of the year as mentioned above. The accounts of the year now show a surplus of 467,5. Considering the magnitude of the transactions the difference in the net result is of little importance, but there were remarkable variations from the Budget Estimates under individual heads. The net revenue from Railways showed, apart from the loss due to a fall in the rate of exchange, a remarkable improvement of 1,428,7, chiefly in consequence of unusually heavy exports of wheat and seeds to Europe, and of an exceptionally heavy pilgrim traffic. The net revenue from Opium also showed the large improvement of 831,8 due partly to a rise in the prices obtained at the sales of Bengal opium, partly to larger exports of Malwa opium from Bombay, and partly to a reduction in the expenditure for production in Bengal owing to a poor crop. There were also satisfactory improvements in the revenue under Salt, Stamps, and Excise. These improvements were, however, nearly swallowed up by an increase of 675,2 in the charges under Exchange, due to the fall in the rate, an increase of 1,055,2 in the net Military expenditure of the year, excluding the effects of the fall in the rate of Exchange due chiefly to the charges of the Manipur and other frontier expeditions, to the expenditure on the preparations to facilitate mobilisation, and to the purchase of additional transport and ordnance mules and remounts, and by a falling off of 433,5 in the collections of Land Revenue, due to scarcity in some provinces. The actual revenue and expenditure of the year under the different groups are compared in detail in the following paragraphs with the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimates.

No important changes of classification of revenue and expenditure, requiring special notice here, were made during the year.

The following summary gives the Budget and Account figures of 1891-92 to be reviewed in this report, and the details will be found in the statements on pages 134 to 135 :—

Receipts. Bdgt. Accounts.			Revenue and Expenditure.	Outgoings. Bdgt. Accounts.	
58,926,2	59,517,0	A	Principal Heads of Revenue	10,035,4	9,547,2
806,4	879,5	B	Interest	3,857,2	4,315,2
2,465,7	2,575,7	C	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	2,363,1	2,422,2
1,571,7	1,656,2	D	Civil Departments	13,976,5	13,853,8
821,4	897,3	E	Miscellaneous	4,972,9	5,046,6
..	..	F	Famine	1,043,0	1,268,3
..	..	G	Construction of Railways	210,5	163,2
17,572,4	19,938,1	H	Railways	19,374,1	20,253,9
2,160,6	2,272,0	J	Irrigation	2,253,1	2,245,0
597,1	627,1	K	Buildings and Roads	6,109,1	6,238,8
800,2	789,4	L	Army Services	21,051,2	22,280,6
		LL	Special Defence Works	847,0	604,9
		M	Provincial Deficit—	—828,4	—240,9
			Imperial Surplus+	+115,6	+467,5
86,025,3	89,143,3		Total	86,025 3	89,143,3

Receipts. Budget	Accounts	Other Transactions.	Outgoings. Budget	Accounts
+115,6	+467,5	Imperial Surplus above	..	..
..	..	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	3,500,0	3,500,0
1,091,4	3,033,3	Permanent Debt	..	..
553,0	889,4	Unfunded Debt	..	..
..	1,480,3	Deposits and Advances.	459,0	..
..	..	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	484,7	488.8
..	..	Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	523,6	465,4
..	..	Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies, Capital Accounts	441,4	1,146,4
19,5	116,1	Remittances	..	..
16,000,0	16,033,8	Secretary of State's Bills	16,334,4	16,796,5
20,329,6	21,711,3	Cash Balance, April 1st. Do March 31st.	15,796,0	21,409,6
38,139,1	43,806,7	Grand Total	38,139,1	43,806,7

COMPARISON WITH THE YEAR 1890-91.

The comparison in respect of revenues with the year 1890-91 is as follows :—

Revenues.	1890-91	1891-92.	Difference. 1891-92, greater (+) or less (—).
Principal Heads of Revenue	58,890,2	59,517,0	+626,8
Interest	931,1	879,5	—51,6
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	2,537,7	2,575,7	+38,0
Civil Departments	1,612,1	1,656,2	+44,1
Miscellaneous	927,1	897,3	—29,8
Railways	17,236,0	19,938,1	+2,702,1
Irrigation	2,173,6	2,272,0	+99,4
Buildings and Roads	619,3	617,1	—22,2
Army Services	785,6	780,4	—5,2
	85,741,7	89,143,3	+3,401,6

The important variations under *Principal Heads of Revenue* are the following :—

Land Revenue	—79,4
Opium	+133,2
Salt	+112,8
Stamps	+193,1
Excise	+169,4
Customs	—41,9
	+487,2

There was a heavy falling off in the collections of Land Revenue in Madras (422,9), due to the scarcity prevailing there during the year, but this was nearly made good by larger collections in some of the other provinces, notably in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab owing to revision of settlements in some districts, and the collection of suspensions of the previous year. The improvement under Opium resulted chiefly from larger exports of Malwa opium. There was an increase also in the prices obtained at the sales of Bengal opium, but the improvement due to this was to some extent counterbalanced by a reduction in the quantity sold in the last three months. Salt Revenue showed an increase in all provinces except Madras, where the revenue in 1890-91 was unusually high, owing to an exceptional increase in the cash sales, the rise in the price of Government Securities having induced salt purchasers to pay the duty of their salt in cash instead of deferring payment on lodging Government Promissory Notes as security. The steady growth of Stamp revenue seemed to have received a temporary check in 1890-91 but the ground lost was more than recovered in 1891-92. The Excise revenue showed the normal advance in all provinces, arising chiefly from more efficient administration. The improvement was largest in Bengal. The falling off in Customs revenue occurred chiefly in Burma, where the revenue in 1890-91 was exceptionally high, owing to a large export of rice from the province.

Under Interest there was a falling off of 136,6 in the receipts in England, an unusually large amount having been realised in the previous year from the investment of the cash balances, while on the other hand there was an increase of 85,0 in India, due to an increase of the currency investment, to the grant of additional loans to the Calcutta Port Trust and other public corporations, and to larger realisations from Guaranteed Railways in consequence of their having overdrawn their balances. *Post Office* and *Telegraph* receipts both showed a considerable advance over the previous year, but this was largely counterbalanced by a decline in the *Mint* receipts, which were unusually large in 1890-91 owing to the exceptionally heavy silver coinage of that year. Notwithstanding a special receipt of 41,1 in 1890-91 from the sale of the Royal Lunatic Asylum Estate at Ealing, the receipts of the *Civil Department* showed an advance in 1891-92, chiefly in Magisterial fines, sale of Jail manufactures, and Cattle Pound receipts. The falling off under Miscellaneous occurred chiefly under Gain by exchange, owing to the rate of exchange for remittances for the East Indian Railway, and for revenue stores of Guaranteed Railways having been especially favourably for Government in 1890-91. The improvement under Railways was to some extent nominal, being due to the inclusion of the gross traffic receipts of the South Indian Railway for the whole year in 1891-92 against gross receipts for the last three months only, and net receipts for the first nine months in 1890-91, when it was a Guaranteed Railway. But the greater portion of the improvement was due to an exceptionally heavy export traffic of wheat and seeds, to exceptionally heavy export traffic of wheat and seeds, to exceptionally heavy export traffic of wheat and seeds, to the increased movement of food grains owing to scarcity in certain parts of the country, to a large pilgrim traffic on account of a special fair at Hurdwar and to additions to the open mileages of certain Railways. A further large increase in the irrigated area in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, owing to the seasons having been exceptionally favourable for Canal irrigation, and the recovery of old outstandings in Bengal and the Punjab contributed to the increase in the revenue under Irrigation. Under Buildings and Roads there was a special receipt in 1890-91 from the sale of the Custom House premises at Calcutta to the East Indian Railway Company.

The comparison of the expenditure side is given below. The average rate of Exchange for the Secretary of State's drawings in 1891-92 was 1s. 4·7333864d. against 1s. 6·0993039d. in 1890-91. As there was a large difference in the rates of Exchange of the two years, the increases under the different heads due to the fall in the rate of Exchange are shown separately :—

	1890-1.	1891-92.	Difference 1891-92. Greater + or Less— Due to Exchange,	Due to other causes.	Total.
Direct Demands on the Revenues	9,536,0	9,547,2	+ 3,9	+ 7,3	+ 11,2
Interest	4,195,3	4,315,2	+ 283,8	— 163,9	+ 119,9
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	2,282,6	2,422,2	+ 28,6	+ 113,0	+ 146,6
Civil Depts.	13,326,3	13,853,8	+ 48,2	+ 419,3	+ 467,5
Miscellaneous	4,678,5	5,046,6	+ 220,5	+ 147,6	+ 368,1
Famine

the Agency of Companies which was smaller than expected owing to a large improvement in the net earnings of the Railways. Under Construction of Railways the construction of the Mayavaram-Mutapet Railway was not pushed on as fast as was expected. The improvement in the Railway Revenue Account was derived chiefly from an exceptionally heavy export traffic of wheat and seeds, an unusually large pilgrim traffic, and increased movement of food-grains owing to scarcity in certain parts of the country. Under Irrigation there was a large improvement in the net receipts of the Sind, Lower Ganges and Ganges Canals, but this was partially counterbalanced by the extra expenditure on famine relief works in Rajputana and Upper Burma, which involved a large additional expenditure under Buildings and Roads also. The increase in the Army charges resulted from the special expenditure connected with the Manipur and other frontier expeditions, the cold weather field operations in Upper Burma, the preparations made to facilitate mobilisation, the augmentation of transport, the purchase of additional ordnance mules and remounts, and the rise in the price of food-grains, none of which were foreseen when the budget was framed. The lapse under Special Defence Works was caused by smaller payments in England for armaments and stores, which were not supplied as rapidly as was anticipated. The progress of the works in India also, though better than in the previous year, was not as rapid as was expected.

The budget estimated for an excess expenditure of 712,8 on the whole account, but a sum of 828,4 out of the Provincial and Local Expenditure was payable from past accumulations of balances, leaving a net surplus in the Imperial account of 115,6. The accounts close with a surplus of 467,5 in the Imperial account and a deficit in the Provincial and Local account of 240,9. The net Imperial Revenue has, therefore, been better than the Budget by 467,5 — 115,6 or 351,9, and the Provincial and Local Expenditure by 828,4+240,9 or 587,5. The details of these fluctuations are given below, the sign + meaning better and—worse than the estimate :—

—	Revenue Side.			Expenditure Side.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Prpal Heads of Revenue	+ 3091	+ 2317	+ 5908	+ 4322	+ 560	+ 4882
Interest	+ 766	— 35	+ 731	+ 4523	+ 43	— 4480
Post Office and Telegraph ...	..	..	..	..	+ 473	+ 473
Mint	+ 1019	+ 11	+ 1030	— 629	+ 18	— 611
Civil Depts.	+ 191	+ 655	+ 849	+ 1437	— 210	+ 1227
Miscellaneous..	+ 544	+ 215	+ 759	— 1319	+ 582	— 737
Famine	..	..	..	— 2110	— 143	— 2253
Construction of Railways....	..	..	..	..	+ 473	+ 473
Railways.....	+ 19342	+ 315	+ 20657	— 6941	— 1857	— 8798
Irrigation	+ 26	+ 1140	+ 1114	— 450	— 169	— 619
Buildings and Roads	+ 117	+ 183	+ 300	— 1774	+ 777	— 997
Army	+ 198	..	+ 198	— 12291	..	— 12294
Special defence Works	..	..	..	+ 2421	..	+ 2421
Total...	+ 25379	+ 3801	+ 31180	— 21360	+ 74	— 21786
Total Net..	+ 3519	+ 3875	+ 9394	..	..	..

The improvement in the Provincial Section occurred mainly in the Principal Heads of Revenue and under Irrigation and Buildings and Roads. The notable items making up the difference in the Imperial Section are indicated in the following table :—

Imperial.	Better.	Worse.
Loss due to the fall in the rate of Exchange...		675,2
Land Revenue net (excluding loss due to the difference in the rate of Exchange)..		579,3
Opium do. do. do. ..	831,8	
Salt do. do. do. ..	307,8	
Excise do. do. do. ..	119,4	
Interest do. do. do. ..		261,8
Telegraph do. do. do. ..	99,6	
Police do. do. do. ..	62,3	
Marine do. do. do. ..	76,0	
Famine Relief do. do. do. ..		210,9
Railways do. do. do. ..	1.532,9	
Irrigation do. do. do. ..		47,6
Buildings and Roads do. do. do. ..		162,2
Army do. do. do. ..		1,055,2
Special Defence Works do. do. do. ..	251,1	
Minor Improvements under other heads do. do. ..	165,2	
	3,347,1	2,995,2
Not better..	351,9	

HINDI-ENGLISH WORDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A recent issue of Hindi *Punch* enumerates a few words of English origin that have found currency in the Indian language in more or less mutilated forms : they are of the species mentioned in the latter part of Professor Macmillan's learned lecture on Anglo-Indian words and phrases. I give the words below, thinking they would prove interesting to some of your European readers. Beginning with names of individuals, we have Shen Khod Saheb, Mr. Sanford ; Vishnu Giddale, Mr. Schneider ; Govind Saheb, Captain Gwyn ; Wool Saheb, Major Wood. Answering to Palkhi and Pandarang Points (Porcupine and Panoramma Points, noted by Professor Macmillan), there is the Loocha Point for Louisa Point, Matheran. The following are generally restricted to Jack sepoy : Jandale, General ; Kundale, Colonel ; Govundur, Governor ; Hookum dur-r-r, who comes there ? ; Firung pass firung, friend, pass friend ; Ull bell, all well ; Bulls hacer, bull's eye ; Huddale hup, shoulder arms ; Odder hum, order arms ; Farjunt hum, present arms ; Udlee baee, orderly boy ; and sojeer, European soldier. The other words are : Muddum, madam ; Jhantleeman, gentleman ; Bootlayer, butler ; Grass booty, grandstity ; Pensill, pension ; Gunjifurrack, guernsey frock ; Girundole, Grant Road ; Dunkindole, Duncan Road ; Pill-house, play-house ; Tond-ball, Town Hall ; Tikhut, ticket ; Girmit, agreement ; Vagun, waggon ; Tom rain, tramway ; Thayson, station ; Dambun, dammer ; Tame, time ; Sola water, soda water ; Lim late, lemonade ; Batlee, bottle ; and Billa keen, blacking.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, March 14. TRIDENT.

GOA NEWS.

THE news regarding the transference of his Excellency Senhor Teixeira da Silva, the Governor-General of Goa, to Mozambique is confirmed. Senhor Raphael de Andrade, the Governor of Mozambique, will replace him in Goa.—Mr. Botelho, attorney to the Crown, in Ilhas, and son-in-law of Senhor Teixeira da Silva, is preparing to accompany the Governor-General to Mozambique.—The small-pox is spreading throughout the country, and the death-rate from this source is abnormally high.—The earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway Company for the weeks ending 19th and 26th November last gave Rs. 179 and Rs. 158 per mile against Rs. 83 and Rs. 102 per mile in the corresponding weeks last year.—The Boletim of the Goa Government publishes the settlement which has been arrived at regarding the boundary dispute between the British village of Dimsi, in the Thana District and the Portuguese village of Rodana in the territory of Damaun.—Mr. E. R. Pratt and Major Joaquim Augusto Mendes represented the British and Portuguese Governments respectively, and the case was settled on the spot on 20th February last.—During the month of September last the Customs revenue of Portuguese-India amounted to Rs. 16,125 and the Abkari revenue to Rs. 31,364. The total revenue from all sources for the same month was Rs. 1,31,624. The remaining fourteen members for the Provincial Council have been appointed for a biennial period of 1893-94.

WRITING of the recent bicycle race in Paris, a correspondent there says :—Dr. Bianchon examined the cyclists Terront and Corre after their match, and inquired of their trainers how they were fed. Terront was given every three hours a cup of strong beef-tea and a glass of coca wine. As he got on the cycle he took a small glassful of Chartreuse. At lunch and dinner he took a bowl of beef broth with an egg beaten up in it. When he could not shake off sleepiness, he was given caffeine. If his mouth was parched, the trainer let him have the quarter of a juicy orange or some grapes. Towards the end of the match he drank three glasses of dry champagne, and his face was sponged with vinegar diluted with water. Terront lined his hose and costume with paper which was light, and kept him warm. Corre took no such precaution, and caught cold. He eat much more heavily than his opponent, taking during the match fifteen mutton chops, many hard eggs, and thighs of fowl. Neither of these cyclists was tired out or showed less muscular strength than the normal at the end of the thousand kilometres which they covered. There was only a little stiffness about the right knees and near the tendon of Achilles.

A PARIS correspondent writes : Baron Cottu, whose trial at the assizes of Seine Assizes is shortly to take place, has been selling his real property. He has just sold the residence of Belvaux, near Azy-le-Rideau, in Touraine, for the sum of forty thousand francs, which is, I should say, not half what he might have obtained under ordinary circumstances. His chateau de la Chapelle de Cheille is to be sold, and the art furniture with which the principal rooms were filled has been taken away to be sent abroad. His son, a youth of fourteen, looked after the removal of these precious chattels, and paid all the bills due to tradesmen in the neighbourhood.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

MR. NORTON FOR THE DEFENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 18.

IN continuation of his address to the Court for the defence,

Mr. Eardley Norton said : In passing to the evidence of Syed Ali Belgrami, that he was called under very singular circumstances, unless he made a mistake he believed his learned friend, Mr. Inverarity, in opening the case suggested that Syed Ali was one of the gentlemen who was at the bottom of the pamphlet. In his (Mr. Norton's) mind it was an extraordinary procedure for the learned counsel in opening to make that suggestion and then in closing his learned junior should call this very man as a rebutting witness. The object of calling him, he contended, was dishonest, and not done with a view of eliciting the truth, but for the purpose of annoyance, vexation, and insult. It was to harass and cause annoyance to respectable individuals just as the prosecution had endeavoured to go a little further and call two respectable ladies into the witness-box, Mrs. Syed Ali and Sarwar Jung's innocent child. Such incidents in the atrocious prosecution justified him in asking whether this was an honest attempt on the part of Mehdi Hassan to vindicate his character or that of his mistress, or whether it was an attempt to throw as much dirt as possible, and bespatter every one's reputation with the filth and dirt that envelopes their own. Syed Ali was called to prove Mrs. Mehdi Hassan was a chaste woman. One of the objects of calling Mrs. Syed Ali was to prove that she was a close and intimate friend of Mrs. Mehdi Hassan. What was the truth of the statement ; even Mrs. Mehdi Hassan had to admit that only on one occasion did Mrs. Syed Ali go to her house. What became of the rigmarole ? That was the way in which the case had been conducted of late, not with a view of putting up characters, but of pulling down characters as a solace to Mehdi Hassan, and those who had fallen with him. Syed Ali was asked when he entered the box if he had not taken Mrs. Mehdi Hassan to picnics, theatres, parties, and the like, and what was the answer, why that he had not. Even assuming he had, was it solemnly proposed to suggest that a woman against whom there was specific evidence of immorality, was to be restored to her pristine glory of innocence and virtue by the fact that a respectable gentleman had gone about with her ? They knew that men, either out of charity or for some other reason, were not so particular about associating with women of damaged character as women themselves were, but it was the first occasion on which he had heard it seriously contended that that fact restored to a woman her lost virtue. Then Syed Ali was asked in his examination-in-chief if he had ever enjoyed Mrs. Mehdi Hassan's favours. Syed Ali was called to restore Mrs. Mehdi Hassan to a position from which she had been deposed by twenty-five individuals, and called to prove she was a chaste woman, and yet Mr. Rudra in his examination-in-chief asked him, "Have you enjoyed Mrs. Mehdi Hassan's favours ?" They had his denial, and by that Syed Ali not only fully proved his morality but his good taste. Syed Ali was scarcely the man to call to support this woman's character when they knew that in 1889, he told the Minister when informed by him of Mrs. Mehdi Hassan's illness, that the best thing that could happen to Mehdi Hassan was the woman's death. Then came that pathetic explanation, Syed Ali did not know whether the Minister understood him. Since the Minister's examination-in-chief it has been apparent that the Minister had understood little indeed. With regard to Jaffer Hussain so far as he entered into the statement of Syed Ali, they had a singular circumstance. He (Mr. Norton) did not know whether the terms on which Mahomedan gentlemen lived with alleged English wives, were different to those observed amongst Englishmen themselves, but was it not a strange thing to find that Mrs. Mehdi Hassan went to Ooty in 1891, and being pressed for money wrote or telegraphed for Rs. 300, not to her husband, but to Jaffer Hussain, a gentleman medicinally addicted to brandy and whisky ? Why should she have had recourse to Jaffer ? She said because she was in the habit of borrowing from other people, but she had not given a single name of those she borrowed from, and he put it to the Court that the relations of Gertrude and Jaffer were not those of debtor and creditor, of those of an honest, chaste, married woman, and a man who was not medicinally addicted to whisky and soda. He asked the Court to discredit Mrs. Mehdi Hassan's explanation of the transaction, that her husband had given her sufficient money and in her pecuniary distress she turned to Jaffer. There was no reason to suppose Mehdi Hassan would have refused the money, and they knew he had said she had always been to him an affectionate and loving wife. Three hundred rupees to a man in the position of a Home Secretary was not too much to pay an affectionate and loving wife. As to Major Gough being called, Mr. Norton said he had only one observation to make ; that was, why was he called at all ? With regard to Jaffer Hussain himself, they saw him in the box bespectacled, excitable, and nervous, with his fingers all over the place, and it was impossible to forget the way in which he approached the question of his alleged intimacy with Mrs. Mehdi Hassan. The other side had been obliged, in their desperate attempts to reinstate Mrs. Mehdi Hassan, to descend for support to a stratum from which Jaffer Hussain sprang. One of the most important witnesses called in rebuttal was Quircs. He was an old friend of Mr. Edgelow and himself, because they had the distinguished honour of making his acquaintance at Lucknow, at the Royal Hotel, and in return for such modest hospitality they then offered him, he had come to Hyderabad and swore that Mr. Edgelow was a liar. This is human gratitude ; little did Mr. Edgelow suspect what a viper he was cherishing in his bosom. Quiros, the ex-police inspector, was called under the false designation of "an unimportant witness," his name was suppressed, and he was sprung on the defence unawares. He asked, was that circumstance consistent with the honourable conduct of the case or with Mehdi Hassan's words that he courted the fullest enquiry with regard to the woman he called and miscalled his wife ? Quiros's evidence was one long tissue of falsehoods, and he must have been in grave straits when he felt himself compelled, with reference to his statement to Mr. Edgelow, to call that gentleman a liar. Quiros made one of the most peculiar statements ever made by a witness in this case. They knew that D-o-n-n-o-l-l-e-y spelt Donnolley, and when every hope had fled, and every comfort had gone, a gentleman had come forward and suggested there was a woman of ill-fame, living near the ice-pits at Lucknow in 1872, who was named Donohoe. Quiros knew the woman's name was Donohoe, the defence knew it was Donnolley. Recollecting the lady's sex, it would have been better if they had called her Donoshe. That was the unimportant statement of this minor witness. It would have been much better if his learned friend had allowed Mrs. Donohoe to have been suffocated in the ice-pits at Lucknow. Quiros had stated he had not heard that Gertrude Donnelly was a woman of loose reputation, but had to admit, what Mrs. Mehdi Hassan had denied, that Mrs. Hodges was not a moral woman. After dealing in detail with Quiros's evidence, Mr. Norton went on to say that the witness was important to the defence in so far as it threw a lurid light on the tactics of the prosecution, and showed the gauge of man, morally speaking, Mehdi Hassan was, for there was no class of witness that he would not have recourse to serve his own ends. Perjury and subornation of perjury, had come as familiar and easy to him as milk from the mother's breast. No matter who suffered or how wicked the act, provided it tended in any way to throw dirt on the defence, or made more certain his hold on office. Mehdi Hassan stuck at nothing.

Continuing his arguments, Mr. Norton said the most important witness called was Sarwar Jung. Why he was called with a view of rebutting any assertion against the character of Mrs. Mehdi Hassan, it was impossible to understand. They would recollect that throughout this case effort after effort had been made to drag his name in, and witnesses had been cross-examined with a view to show that Sarwar Jung had tutored witnesses and had sent up Sajit Beg with money to Lucknow to buy up honest, innocent, and unsuspecting Mahomedans with a view to make them witnesses, and that he was openly hostile to Mehdi Hassan, the foundation of all his sorrows, and had written a letter to the Minister containing a tissue of falsehoods. They attempted to show all this and then call him in as a rebutting witness. Could there be anything so transparently dishonest ? It was intended to prove that he had a receipt for Rs. 5,000, a bribe paid to Yusuf-uz-Uman and the guarantee that he was going to prove all this was the fact, as Mr. Rudra put it, that on oath Sarwar Jung would speak the truth. Although he was bound to be destructive to any remnant of character Mr. Mehdi Hassan had left, yet they called him in rebuttal. Well, he had gone into the box, and as Mr. Rudra had predicted, had spoken the truth, and he trusted the defence were satisfied with it. Supposing he was called in explanation of the statement made by Mr. Inverarity at the opening of this case that the case had a political basis, and was the outcome of a long-cherished political animosity against Mehdi Hassan, and that the pamphlet was brought into existence not with any desire to show that he had presented to her Majesty a woman of bad repute, but was a long-cherished desire to get rid of Mehdi Hassan and the administration ; what had been proved ? There was much in that contention after all, because there were two patent facts staring them in the face. If it was Sarwar Jung's intention, or the intention of his friends, to make the pamphlet see the light with a view of bringing about the ruin of Mehdi Hassan and the Minister, how was it his Excellency was still Minister of the Nizam's Dominions ? That got rid of the suggestion that Sarwar Jung or any person behind him, had published the pamphlet with a view of ruining Sir Asman Jah, for to all appearance, he was that day as securely the Minister as before the pamphlet was born. What had the ruining of Mehdi Hassan to do with Sarwar Jung's political advancement ? There must be a Home Secretary, and there was no reason to suppose that the present gentleman in that position was any more a friend of Sarwar Jung than the last was ; in fact, it was well-known he is a great friend of the Minister. The Minister was still Minister and Sarwar Jung was not the Home Secretary, nor was his uncle, his brother, his cousin, or his aunt. What had he to achieve by the ruin of Mehdi Hassan ? Sarwar Jung had established, to the speaker's mind, beyond dispute, that he was the man who got Mehdi Hassan his first appointment in Hyderabad, and one would have thought that under the circumstances Mehdi Hassan would have refrained from attacking the man who first gave him a friendly hand when he came to Hyderabad in 1883. But no feeling of friendship or gratitude had ever been potent enough to restrain Mehdi Hassan from being oblivious to all benefits he had received, and he had thrown dirt indiscriminately in order to make his own power more certain. Sarwar Jung of his own knowledge knew nothing about Mrs. Mehdi Hassan, nor did he know anything about her former state as Gertrude Donnelly. His letter to the Minister was about as honest and truthful a letter as a man could have written who was called upon under similar circumstances to write. There was no attempt to aggravate facts or make the truth more hideous than it was, nor was there any attempt to make the facts as to which he was speaking appear to be facts which he had had personal knowledge of, because he frankly enough told the Minister he was speaking from hearsay. It was worthwhile to recollect the circumstances under which the exhibit saw the light. The letter was not a voluntary act of a person anxious to go about defaming the character of Mrs. Mehdi Hassan, but, on the contrary, Sarwar Jung was written to officially and told to say what he knew about the matter, and the evidence went to show he had refrained from doing so, and had asked the Vicar-ul-Umra, who was Acting Minister, to allow the matter to stand over until Sir Asman Jah had returned from his shooting trip, and even then, before he wrote the letter, he went to the Minister and said, if he insisted upon an answer it could not but be to the discredit of Mehdi Hassan. What more honest action could have been done ? It was not until he was forced that he wrote the letter, and although it was true Sir Asman Jah denied it, he was threatened with ruin. Upon a plain statement of facts such as that, he asked that Sarwar Jung should be believed. What could be more honest than his words to Sir Asman Jah, when he said, "If you force me, you will live to repent it ?" What did the Minister do ? He said he would fight the case to the last, because the honour of one of his officials was at stake and he would send home to England for barristers at a cost of twenty lakhs and crush Sarwar Jung. That was the threat under which the statement was extracted, and he (Mr. Norton) commended the facts to the notice of his Highness the Nizam if he ever took the trouble to read the case. With regard to the receipt of the bribe to Yusuf-uz-Uman, Sarwar Jung was allowed to come into the box and not one single question was asked about it by Mr. Rudra, who, when Sarwar Jung had left the box, and was twitted with the fact, tried to explain that the question was not asked because Serwar Jung's counsel, Mr. Nelson, had given an assurance that there was no such document. When Mr. Nelson made that statement Mr. Rudra declined to accept it, and insisted on having that assurance from Sarwar Jung, and having got him into the box they refused to ask the question. Coming to the last rebutting witness, Mrs. Mehdi Hassan, Mr. Norton said she, no doubt, was a legitimate witness to call in rebuttal, although one could not help, after reading her evidence, regretting the ferocity of instinct for self-preservation which had compelled that unfortunate woman in the face of such overwhelming evidence to attempt to claim some chastity which she never had, and come into the box and perjured herself page after page. At the very outset one of the most singular things was her inability to give a satisfactory explanation as to how she came to fix her age as being fifteen at the time of her alleged marriage. The reason of the endeavour to make her appear as fifteen in 1873 was to make it physically improbable that before the year 1873, being only fifteen, she could have had immoral relations with the host of men with whom she was alleged to have committed improprieties. Proceeding, Mr. Norton said she appeared to be a curious girl, according to her own evidence, for she seemed not only to have lived outside all those little endearments which lend attraction to life; but appeared never to have had a girl-friend, even at that time when she was a little girl in frock, and walked about in short petticoat, and showed the mole on the side of her knee in order that Braganza might see it, and come into court twenty years afterwards, and swear to it. She had no friends, was helpless and alone, a solitary individual of a mistaken age, and she has gone on through life a series of mistakes. She started life with a mistake as to her age and ended it with a mistake as to her chastity. So they found that the poor child growing up amidst such hard surroundings with none of the softer things which touched girls' hearts. There they found her growing up five years out in her age, but still with a marvellous aptitude for, and knowledge of, the first two books of Samuel and the Acts of the Apostles. After dealing minutely with her evidence, Mr. Norton said there was a long list of thirteen men with whom it was alleged that Gertrude Donnelly had been guilty of immorality. It was a strange list, with an infinity of caste, colour, and creed. They were: Lauchlin, Yusuf-uz-Uman, Rufi-ud-din, Sujart Ali, Hyder Hussain, Syed Hussain Belgrami, Atta Hussain, Mustapha Ali, Salar Jung, Burra Aga, Jaffer Hussain, Mr. Rudra, and her father. With the exception of Mr. Rudra, whose name he would eliminate, there was direct proof of her misdeeds. Mr. Norton contended that the Sir Salar Jung incident had been absolutely established, and then passed on to the law affecting the case. He asserted that upon the question of publication they were entitled to an acquittal, but he asked for an opinion on all points, as the main undercurrent of the pamphlet had been sustained by the evidence recorded. He asked his Honour to hold that the marriage contract was a forgery, and that on the evidence no form of marriage was gone through between Mehdi Hassan and this woman. Mr. Norton further contended that Mrs. Mehdi Hassan's apostacy from Mahomedanism to Christianity after her alleged marriage, even assuming it actually took place, had the effect of divorcing her from her husband, and either with, or without intention, Mehdi Hassan had been living with this woman as his mistress. In conclusion he said he had always contended and had endeavoured to prove that there had been an organized conspiracy between certain members of the Administration and Mehdi Hassan. With regard to the Minister so far as his evidence went there was an open, frank, and complete avowal that he had not taken one single atom of pains as to what was the truth with regard to Mehdi Hassan and this woman. He would not use stronger words than were absolutely necessary. He had admitted and made no attempt to conceal it, that from first to last he had allowed himself to be superseded by Mustaq Husain and his Excellency had put it on the ground—probably the true ground—that he believed him to be an honest man, and, therefore, so far as this case was concerned, placed him in a position of full power. It was unfortunate, as turned out to be the case, because Mustaq, the friend of Mehdi Hassan, tried to burk the development of the case and the ascertainment of the truth. Mr. Faridoonjee was not the private secretary of the Minister, but of Mustaq, who directed all work and did everything except signing papers. It had now to be recorded that the Minister had made himself a tool in the hands of Mustaq, and it is something to his credit that he has not attempted to deny anything that he has done.

MR. INVERARITY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Inverarity opened his speech for the prosecution in the hearing of a crowded court.

He said he did not think anyone could have foreseen that when he opened the case on the 29th August, last year, that it would not be until March 18, that the time would arrive for him to reply. He was not only under the disadvantage of not having been present when the bulk of the evidence was given in the case, but he was also in the position of having to address his Honour at a time when his patience and attention must be almost exhausted, and was in the position of being considered the last straw which breaks the camel's back. But he asked his Honour's attention, as he believed a temperate argument on the evidence would not be without assistance to his Honour in coming to a conclusion on the issues the Court had to try. He hoped in tracing that argument he would not be compelled to resort to the vituperation and invective with which his learned friend had allowed both his speeches to the Court to be so pregnant. He did not think any good was done by calling a person, whose evidence it was necessary to attack, all manner of violent names, and you did not prove a case by asserting in violent tones that so-and-so was guilty of conduct which would shame a Paris or Cairo immoral woman. Such statements could have no effect upon the Court unless the facts supported them, and if they did it was unnecessary to indulge in language of that kind. It might give a certain amount of gratification to those opposed personally to Mehdi Hassan and his wife to hear them constantly described in language of that kind, but it could do nothing more. He would endeavour to confine his argument to the facts of the case, and in the view he would present to the court he had no doubt he would have to say that witnesses opposed to the case, were not witnesses of truth, and that those concerned in producing them were guilty of purchasing the evidence of such witnesses. But he would rely not upon assertion to prove that condition of things, but upon the facts elicited in evidence. In dealing with the evidence in the case he felt himself to be in a position of considerable difficulty, because it seemed the matters he wished to submit to the court's judgment, were as a matter of fact, of great importance, but the evidence, which in the particular issues the court had to try, ought never to have been given, and was not evidence at all. That was a question he would ask his Honour's careful consideration of when considering the judgment. The law expressed that only those facts declared to be relevant should be tendered in evidence, and he trusted he would not be wanting in respect to the court if he asked the court in considering the evidence in the case, to consider whether or not a great deal of it had anything to do with the issues his Honour had to determine. If his Honour on further consideration agreed with his contention on that head, his (Mr. Inverarity's) object would be gained, but if, on the other hand, the contention was decided against him, he would have to deal with the evidence on the whole issue and treat it as worthy of consideration and as having something to do with his Honour's judgment. If he did not deal with such evidence which he protested he ought never to have been called upon to do, although his Honour might hold that the publication of this pamphlet was not justified, there was still left at the mercy of her traducers the character of Mrs. Mehdi Hassan. It was a difficult position to be placed in. The course he proposed to adopt was first to point out what he considered relevant to the issue to be tried, and having done that he would point to the evidence which he conceived to be inadmissible on the issue, and would ask his Honour to entirely discredit the evidence from his judgment. He would thus discuss the evidence which he contended was not evidence in the case, and point out to his Honour's satisfaction and of every person capable of appreciating evidence, that it was impossible to place a woman's reputation upon such evidence. What were the issues ? The case had been conducted by the defence as if the issue was the chastity or unchastity of Mrs. Mehdi Hassan. That was a point he was quite prepared to meet and discuss at a later stage, but he submitted that the chastity or unchastity of Mrs. Mehdi Hassan had nothing to do with the case so far as it was not shown to have been known to Mehdi Hassan. Chastity or unchastity had nothing to do with the issue save so far as that chastity or unchastity was alluded to in the pamphlet. It was obviously a monstrous thing to charge you with stealing certain things in 1873, and when called upon to justify the statement, to say, "O, I cannot prove that you stole things at that time, but I will show you stole articles in 1866 and 1871." It might be, of course, evidence as to certain parts of the pamphlet to allege unchastity if it was shown to be within the knowledge of Mehdi Hassan. That would be evidence, he admitted, but apart from that it was not evidence at all. The issue in the case was whether the facts stated were true or not in so far as they concerned Mehdi Hassan. The charge was not one of defaming Mrs. Mehdi Hassan. When the case was brought she was in Kashmir, and it would have been absurd to have launched two cases at one time. The charge was one of defaming Mehdi Hassan, and in the particulars which had been mentioned rested the subject-matter of complaint. He thought he correctly stated the effect of the pamphlet when he said "the woman you say is your wife was kept by a partnership of four persons, Rufi-ud-din, Yusuf-uz-Uman, Mahomed Abkar Khan, and Baker Hussain in the year 1873. At the end of their partnership she was kept by Sujart Ali, and after she was kept by him she went to a number of other persons, whose names the defamer does not mention, and you say that you (Mehdi Hassan) were aware of these facts and took her into your own keeping. While in your keeping she was brought to Hyderabad, you palmed her off as your wife although not your wife, and you knew she was a common harlot of Lucknow, and you knew she was not your wife when you presented her to the Queen." That was the charge against Mehdi Hassan so far as it referred to his wife's conduct at Lucknow. In that charge was included the statement that he was never married to her in any shape or form. Then there was the further charge in the pamphlet, which he considered to be the gravest charge in the case, and that was that Mehdi Hassan when in Hyderabad for the purpose of advancing his official position utilised his wife for the purpose of prostituting her to Sir Salar Jung who was then Minister. He could not conceive a grosser charge than that Mehdi Hassan for his own personal advantage should prostitute either his wife, as she is in the prosecution view of the case, or in the defence view of the case, the woman he lived with to his official superior. That was the gravest charge in the case, and one on which he would be most anxious to get his Honour's opinion. There was another charge at the close of the pamphlet "that Syed Hussain Belgrami, Syed Ali Belgrami, Sarwar Jung, and a host of minor officials in the Nizam's service, who either knew the antecedents of this woman, or had enjoyed her personal favours, but had not come forward to denounce the shamefacedness of the harlot." That was a charge more against Mrs. Mehdi Hassan than her husband, but evidence had been given on the point on the ground that the framing of the pamphlet was that Mehdi Hassan was concerned in the prostitution of his wife to the officials mentioned and unmentioned, and it was to his knowledge it took place, and, therefore, evidence was admissible. He was quite willing to read the pamphlet in that light, although it had not occurred to him to read it in that sense in the first instance.

Mr. Norton : This is a misconception, no evidence on that point has been given.

Mr. Inverarity : I understand Jaffer Hussain was called for that purpose.

Mr. Norton : We did not call him.

Mr. Inverarity : I did not intend to convey that. He has sworn that certain things did not take place.

His Worship : He was one of the minor officials.

Mr. Inverarity, proceeding, contended that any conduct of his wife's could have no bearing whatever on any charge of defamation brought by Mehdi Hassan. He understood that Jaffer Hussain was called, as one of the minor officials mentioned, as having enjoyed her favours and the insinuation was that is was with Mehdi Hassan's consent and knowledge. If it was so he did not read the pamphlet in that sense in the first instance ; if it was not so, it was difficult to see how the defence were allowed to offer such evidence. He apprehended there was no rule more strict than that a man who chose to indulge in defamatory statements, was held strictly to the proof of the charges he made in defamatory statements. He was not allowed to say, "O, that fact did not occur, but something resembling it did." That was no justification, and he was not allowed to be acquitted unless he justified every statement he had made in the matter complained of. There could be no question about the law on that point, both in civil and criminal cases. You must prove the whole of the defamatory matters alleged. The case cited in Hodger was very important ; he also relied upon the cases King *vs.* Newman, and Ellison *vs.* Blackwood. Having pointed out the effect of these cases Mr. Inverarity proceeded to submit that his Honour must find in his favour on that point. His Honour would find that in order to secure an acquittal, everything material in the case must be proved to be true. From the very outset of the case it was practically admitted that much of the pamphlet was not true. For instance the fact that Mrs. Mehdi Hassan was the mistress of Baker Hussain, no shadow of evidence had been given as to that, and it followed that Mehdi Hassan could not have been aware of the fact. It was not disputed that Baker Hussain was a fictitious name inserted in the pamphlet for giving an air of truth to it, for it is signed by a person who gives an address and who was apparently willing to accept the responsibility of his statements. It was also admitted to be untrue that Mrs. Mehdi Hassan was kept by a joint stock company. There was not a shadow of proof that any one had had any intercourse with Mrs. Mehdi Hassan in 1873, still less "at a small house in the kote of Mir Abas Beg." The next thing not proved was that she lived with Mir Sujart Ali. Again, it was stated that "subsequently she lived with many others whose names I do not wish to mention." There was not a word of truth in that. Therefore, he submitted the court would have to find for the prosecution as those statements were unproved.

[*Address proceeding.*]

AMONG the celebrities who have indicated their intention to be present at the Medical Congress in Rome are Professor Virchow, of Berlin ; Professor Nothnagel, of Vienna ; and Professor Jacaby, of New York. Professor Nothnagel will give a lecture at one of the sittings. The idea of the Congress has been well received in France. To the eighteen sections already fixed upon will be added a nineteenth—that of hydrology and climatology.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 18.

Jackson, Capt. Bo, A D C, to join, from England.
King, Lt, Bo, attached, 13th Infy, on leave, from Poona.

MARCH 20.

Jameson, Capt, Bengal 32nd Pioneers, from fur, Umballa.
Bodgley, Major, Bengal, R E, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Sawyer, Lt-Col, Bengal, 45th Gurkhas, from Jhansi.

MARCH 21.

Harvey, Col, Bengal, Staff, on leave, from Lucknow.
Stopford, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, on leave, from Poona.
Sawyer, Major, Bo, A A G, on leave, from Mhow.
Basu, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Poona.
Plant, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 10.

Burn, Lt-Bengal, R E, to join, to Nagpur.

MARCH 18.

Pearse, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, off duty, to Quetta.

MARCH 19.

Jackson, Capt, Bo, A D C, to join, to Quetta.
Braningan, Surgn-Capt, Ms, A M S, to join, to Madras.
Yates, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 11th Hussars, on duty, to Sialkote.
Coolston, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 11th Hussars, on duty, to Sialkote.
Lindsell, Capt, Bengal, 15th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Guy Wyndham, Lt, Bengal, 16th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Ellis, Lt-Col, Bengal, 14th Sikhs, on leave, to England.
Bennett, Surgn-Major, Ms, 20th, Infy, on leave, to England.
Beaumont, Capt, Bengal, 16th, Lancers, on leave, to England.
Sawyer, Lt-Col, Bengal, 45th Sikhs on leave, to England.
Tucker, Col, Bengal, Punjab Police, on leave, to England.
Lewis, Lt, Bengal R H A, on leave, to England.
Buchanan, Surg-Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Devialee.
Wintour, Lt, Ms 3rd Lancers, to join, to Bellary.
Sawyer, Maj, Bo, A A Genl, on leave, to England.
Stothard, Lt, Bengal, 4th Lancers, on leave, to Dehra Dun.
Ewing, Capt, Ms 21st Hussars, on leave, to England.
Barnes, Surg, Maj, Bo Medical Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Harvey, Col, Bengal Staff, on leave, to England.
Cockburn, Major, Ms R E, on leave, to England.
Stopford, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd March.

1. The proficiency class will meet at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters to-day and on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

2. There will be class-firing at Cooria on Friday next. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later. There will also be class-firing on the Colaba Rifle Range, on Saturday afternoon, from 3 o'clock to dusk.

3. There will be a meeting of the Dinner Committee at the Fort Head-quarters, at 6-15 p. m., to-day. Members of this Committee are particularly requested to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 22nd March.

1. The Regiment will parade for the annual Inspection on Saturday next, the 25th inst., at 4 p.m., in front of the Gymkhana.

All members are requested to attend or obtain leave of absence.

Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum, at 3 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram cars on Saturday, the 25th Instant, as follows :—

St. Mary's School—One double and one single car to leave Victoria Gardens, at 3 p.m.

Byculla School and Byculla Scottish School—Two single cars to leave Victoria Gardens, at 3 p.m.

2. There will be Company dr

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE microscopic diamonds recently made by M. Henri Moissan are not the first real diamonds made by the chemist. Some years ago Mr. Hannay, of Glasgow, succeeded in making a few small gems, and another Glasgow chemist, not long ago announced in an American scientific journal that he was making experiments in this direction, and had obtained promising results. Moissan, however, was the first to form the gem by means of the high temperature of the electric furnace, though the idea of doing so is not exactly novel. It may not have been published, but we have seen it among the notes of a London scientist, and M. Werth confided to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, in a sealed packet, a suggestion to the effect that diamonds can be made by a combination of high temperature and pressure.

Moissan obtains a temperature of from 3,000deg. to 4,000deg. Centigrade in his electric crucible, and fuses iron or silver, which absorbs the carbon of sugar. When the fused metal cools part of the carbon separates from it again in the form of crystals, black or white—that is to say, black diamond or carbonado and ordinary clear diamond. The crystallisation seems to be facilitated by pressure, which is produced by the expansion of the sugar carbon as it cools. The diamond crystals were exceedingly minute, and quite unfit for jewellery. Moreover, the process is very expensive.

Moissan has also made a study of the microscopic natural diamonds found in the meteorite of Canon Diablo, as well as the "blue ground" of the Beers mine at the cape. The meteorite, according to the analysis of Moissan, is very heterogeneous, and contains carbon in three States—one very light, another very dense and similar to the crystals of carbon obtained in his electric crucible under pressure. A third is in the form of minute diamonds, yellow or black.

After washing the blue earth several times with boiling sulphuric and hydrochloric acids to eliminate the corundum, the residue was treated with a warm mixture of chlorate of potash and nitric acid, and numerous crystals of microscopic diamonds were found, some of which were black. Crystals of graphite were also found, and yellow crystals resembling rubies, which are still a mystery to him. These minerals are very similar to those which Moissan made in his electric crucible, and it appears to follow that nature produces the diamond at excessively high temperatures and under great pressures. The enormous temperatures and pressures which she can command are perhaps the secret of the large size of some of the natural gems.

About 4 p.m. August, 1892, a meteoric stone, followed by a cloud of smoke and attended by a series of explosions, was seen to fall about two miles south of Bath, South Dakota, and afterwards found 16in. deep in the hard prairie. It was so warm that it had to be taken out with gloved hands. It weighed 46¼lbs., neglecting three small pieces broken off by the explosions, which were heard nine miles distant. The exterior of the stone is black and smooth, and the interior close grained. Tests made by Mr. A. P. Brown, of the University of Pennsylvania, show that in addition to iron disseminated through the mass in grains, nickel and cobalt are present in considerable quantity.

M. Marey has made a study of the movements of the common skate by his photographic method, and finds a remarkable resemblance between them and the flight of birds. When the wing of a bird in flying is at the top of its range and begins to descend in the air the long stiff plumes at its rear are supported by the resistance of the air and a certain torsion or bend is thus given to the wing. In the same way a bend in the shape of a wave is formed on the flexible flipper of the skate and travels backwards along it while gradually diminishing in size. The observations may be useful in connection with aerial navigation, and are being continued by M. Marey.

Mr. James Dredge, British Commissioner to the Chicago World's Fair, is about to issue from the press of "Engineering" an extremely interesting and attractive little book by the New York correspondent of that journal, on the far-famed Yellowstone Park, the Big Trees, Alaska, and other show-places of the United States. The matter has already appeared in "Engineering", and the beautiful illustrations have attracted much attention. Visitors to the World's Fair, and all who are interested in the wonders of nature, will find the book an acquisition.

The Hawaiian Islands are now six days sail from San Francisco, but could be reached in five days by fast steamers. As a place of call for ships, and a naval station, they will be of great value to the United States, as they possess a good harbour in the Bay of Honolulu. They have this advantage over Samoa and the more southern island of the Pacific, that their varied climate enables most forms of vegetation to flourish, and an American scientific paper points out that a botanic garden unique in the history of the world might be established there.

According to observations in the United States (published in the memoirs of the National Academy, Washington), negative electricity in the atmosphere is not always, though frequently, a sign of bad weather at the place of observation, or the neighbourhood. Negative electrification was sometimes observed at the stations when there was clear weather, not only there, but over nearly the whole country. In many cases, however, it was accompanied by precipitation at points from ten to 100 miles distant from the station. Dust, haze, and smoke produce negative electrification in the atmosphere. Thunderstorms are usually hearalded by wild fluctuations of the electrification. A steady rise of electrification after a thunderstorm may indicate clear fine weather, but it may also mean that another thunderstorm is close at hand.

The Phœnician tombs recently discovered at Gebel Imtarfa, Malta, have been so much rifled by visitors that an order has been issued for the District Commanding Royal Engineer to report such discoveries immediately, and guard them until they have been inspected by an officer of the civil government.

Mr. G. B. Grundy, of Brasenose College, has made a survey of the battlefield and the sites of Platæa and Leuctra in Greece, and is engaged in preparing a memoir on the subject, which is expected to throw a new light on some questions of historical geography.

Ice formed at the bottom of rivers has been the subject of investigations by M. Doussot, who recently observed great white sheets of it on the bed of the Arve, which issue from Mont Blanc, and flow into the Rhone at Geneva. Strange to say, the ice appeared where the current was most rapid, and was thickest where the bottom flints were pointed against the current. The texture of the ice resembled a mass of needles, or sharp icicles frozen together.

Dr. Von den Steinem, who travelled among the primitive Indians on the headwaters of the Schingu River, in Brazil, and found in the Bacahiris the original Carib stem, or something very like it, has now published a vocabulary of their language, together with a study of the various Carib dialects, so far as they are known. The publisher is K. F. Koehler, of Leipzig.

Professor E. S. Morse, the well-known American anthropologist, has shown that roofing tiles are referable to three groups, the Asiatic or normal tile, the Belgic or pantile which is an outgrowth of it, and the flat or Germanic tile, which is apparently an independent form. Terra-cotta tiles are, in his opinion, the best of all roofing materials, being durable, clean, fireproof, decorative, warm in winter and cool in summer.

The name of Henri Moissan has figured very prominently in the scientific world during the last few days, and not without reason, for the distinguished young French savant has lately made a series of experiments and discoveries whose interest is only equalled by the rapidity with which they have been successively placed before the public through the medium of the celebrated Paris Academie des Sciences. On February 6 Mons. Moissan read a paper according to which he claims, by means of the electrical furnace capable of generating the extraordinarily high temperature of 3000° Cent. that he lately invented, to be able to manufacture the diamond; on February 13 he contributed one memorandum upon a Canon Diablo diamondiferous meteorite, and another upon the presence of graphite, carbonado, and microscopic diamonds in the blue earth of Cape Colony; while on February 20 he utilised the furnace mentioned for the purpose of obtaining within ten minutes an ingot of the rare metal uranium weighing 250 grammes. Upon this occasion he pointed out that he had ascertained that a combination of this metal with carbon ignites spontaneously in the atmosphere, yielding a white light; and by way of practical illustration, he, much to the alarm of his select audience, slyly shook a bottle containing a preparation of this class, with the result that a slight explosion followed. When the tumult engendered by this terrifying episode had subsided, and the members had, not without some trepidation, resumed their seats, upon the earnest assurance that there had not been a dynamite outrage, that current Parisian buzbear—when, we say, the assembly was once more prepared to calmly listen to Mons. Moissan that gentleman exhibited ingots of chrome and manganese prepared in a few minutes in the way the uranium bar had been, whereas the ordinary reduction processes, he observed, absorb a comparatively long time. All things considered, the French scientist believes that the use of higher temperatures, which can be developed by a dynamo-electric machine actuated by natural water-power, will become an important feature of the art of metallurgy.

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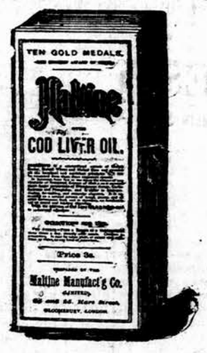

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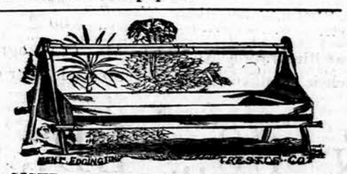
THE "SHAKESPEARE" COT IS A LIGHT, STRONG, PORTABLE CANVAS COT, AND MADE IN FOUR SIZES.



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Contains Cow's Milk partially digested.

All the Starch of the Wheat used in Soluble Food is converted into the digestible form of dextrine.

Can be digested by the most delicate infant.

Is the only Food that contains sufficient BONE- and FLESH-MAKING material as well as fat.

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DR. STUTZER, Food Analyist, says— "CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD I have ever examined."

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Does not sour on the stomach like the preserved Milk Foods containing sugar.

Does not form heavy curds in the child's stomach like cow's milk.

Does not require the addition of milk like other Foods, but alone is a perfectly Nutritious, Digestible Food for Infants.

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"OUR BABY'S FIRST AND SECOND YEARS," by MARION HARLAND, an attractively written booklet for mothers, sent, post free, by CARNRICK & Co., Ltd., 24 & 25, Hart St., Bloomsbury, London.

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THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

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GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

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Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

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DR. DE JONGH'S KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY.

"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day.
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Tennyson.*

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.

SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first-class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm,
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 205.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dibrughar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1880. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other Saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Asiatic India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER.'—J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless Imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E.

HIGHEST AWARDS WHEREVER EXHIBITED.

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USE MILKMAID CONDENSED MILK Largest Sale in the World. The Original and the Best. Contains the Most Cream.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.

EDWARD'S HARLENE, POSITIVELY FORCES *Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,* To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails. 1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.

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Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragrance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

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A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation, Sick headaches, Dysentery, Gastralgia, Liver complaints, Dyspepsia, Overheated blood, Eruptions.

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, billiousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

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FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes**, should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough**, Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats**, and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

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HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

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SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

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is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

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A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

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THE BEST and CHEAPEST ever introduced, with a Guarantee to last a lifetime.

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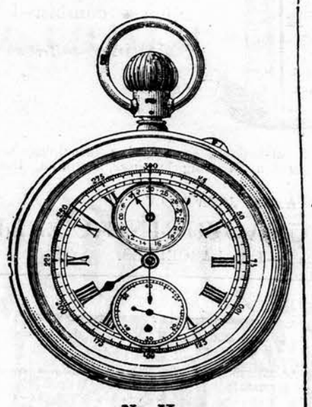

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Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.

BENGER'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

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LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
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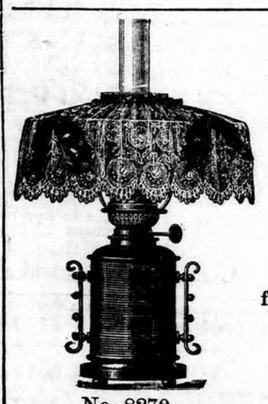

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In Silver-plated or Majolica,

with lovely Silk and lace shades, suitable for presentation.

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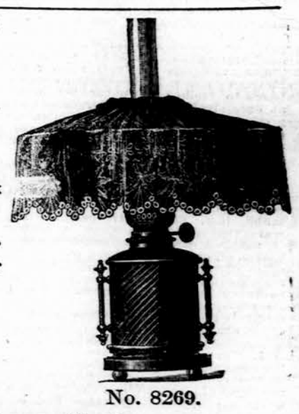
TELESCOPIC FLOOR LAMPS With or without Table, fitted with beautiful Silk and Lace shades, suitable for presentation.



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The most beautiful selection of Silk and Lace shade for table, wall, hanging and Standard lamps.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List free by post to the mofussil on application.

OLD BUSHMILLS WHISKEY IS MADE IN OLD POT STILLS.

TRY IT. It is worth a little trouble to get a WHISKEY TO YOUR TASTE, and enjoying it yourself, render a SERVICE TO YOUR FRIENDS and a FAVOUR TO THE COMPANY by recommending it.

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The only *perfect* food, made from the richest fresh cow's milk and malted wheat and barley, which, without any addition, contains all the elements necessary to sustain life. The only food *entirely* manufactured and bottled by machinery. *Never touched by hand.* MALTED MILK is instantly prepared by dissolving in water. It is recommended and prescribed by the most eminent Medical Authorities in England and America. It keeps indefinitely in any climate, and is an inexpensive and nutritious diet for

INFANTS. INVALIDS.
THE AGED. TRAVELLERS.

MALTED MILK COMPANY, 39, Snow Hill, London, E.C.
OF ALL DEALERS.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY: TREACHER & CO., LIMITED., BOMBAY.

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WE WILL HAVE NOW
NATURAL COMPLEXIONS.

ANNA RUPPERT'S SKIN TONIC will certainly give this result if used properly.

SKIN TONIC is now famous—recommended by leading doctors for eczema, salt rheum, acne, &c.—in fact, to cleanse the skin of all its many ailments. Harmless. Easily used. Beneficial for everybody. Tones the relaxed muscles, and brings the skin back to its youthful condition. Contains no arsenic, lead, or injurious ingredients. Price, per bottle, Rs. 10-8; three bottles together (usually required), Rs. 28. Postage to India one bottle Rs. 2; 3 bottles Rs. 4. Complete course of remedies specially prepared for the climate of India Rs. 63, including postage. Full line of toilet requisites. Perfumes very choice and reasonable. Manicuring and best manicure instruments. Celebrated new and popular long-waisted corset, price Rs. 12-8. Easy, graceful, and durable. All letters treated confidentially. No names used. ANNA RUPPERT'S new "Book on Beauty" given free to all callers, or sent upon receipt of 4 ans. postage. Correspondence solicited. No trouble to answer by letter, or in person.

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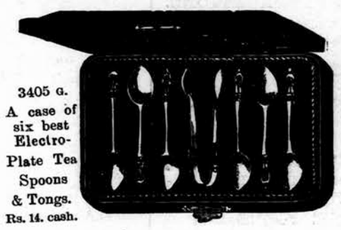
3404 g. Gold Brooch. Rs. 18, cash.



3405 g. A case of six best Electro-Plate Tea Spoons & Tongs. Rs. 14. cash.

3406 g. Gold and Pearl Brooch. Rs. 27, cash.

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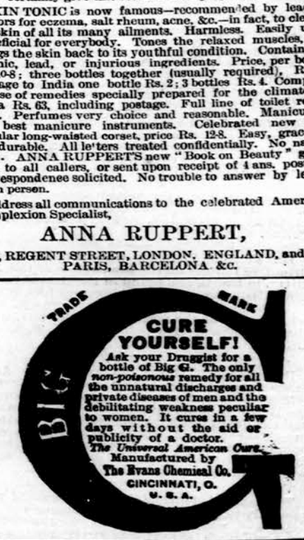
3411 g. Elegant Gong and Stand. Best Electro-Plate. Rs. 33 cash.

3410 g. A case of Butter Knife, Pickle Fork and Jam Spoon, best Electro-Plate. Rs. 10, cash.

3412 g. A pair of Silver Salt Cellars with Spoons in case, Rs. 20, cash.

3413 g. Gold Brooch Rs. 14, cash.

3414 g. Gold and Pearl Brooch. Rs. 40, cash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CURE YOURSELF!
Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only non-poisonous remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.
The Universal American Cure.
Manufactured by
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